

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

OUR BIGGEST INDUSTRY

SEE PAGE 18 *We must prevent*
ANOTHER RED VICTORY!

BY NATIONAL COMMANDER
W. C. "DAN" DANIEL

DECEMBER 1956

**Merry Christmas**



FOUND



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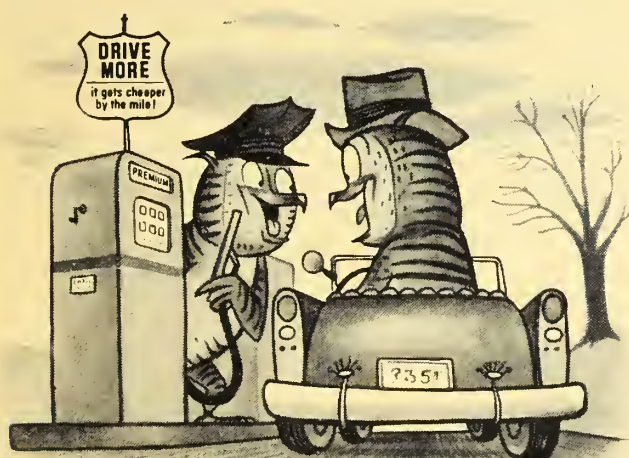
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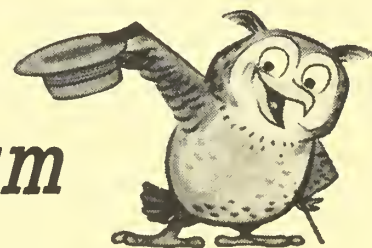


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It's smart
to use
premium
gasoline



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New York 17, N. Y.



THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

LEGION



Cover by Walter Richards

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W. C. "Dan" Daniel, National Commander, The American Legion, Indianapolis 6, Indiana

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SMOKES
SO COOL



STAYS
LIT
LONGER



EVERYBODY
LOVES THE
AROMA



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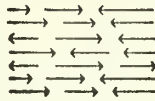
GIVE HIM
HALF AND HALF—A
CARGO OF CONTENTMENT
IN THE BOWL
OF ANY
PIPE



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Only *Norelco* gives the wonderful shaving comfort of Rotary Blades!

Up to now, electric shavers have used a straight back-and-forth action. The blades changed direction thousands of times a minute. This often pinched and pulled, made irritation the price of a clean shave.



Only *Rotary Blades* can shave closely without skin irritation, and only Norelco has Rotary Blades. Norelco's blades never stop, never change direction, shave with the smooth, continuous stroke of a barber's razor.

This Christmas, there's a better way to shave . . . without soap and water fuss, without skin irritation, without razor burn, without a break-in period. Rotary Blades, exclusive with Norelco, are electric shaving's first basic improvement in 22 years. Rotating beneath stationary skinguards, they *stroke* off whiskers cleanly, closely.

Any man on your gift list, no matter what shaving method he uses now, will welcome with enthusiasm this great forward step in shaving. He'll discover with his first Rotary Blade shave why Norelco is the largest-

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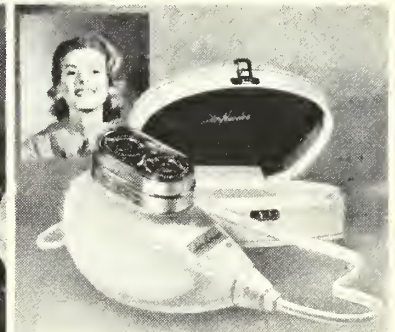
More reasons why he'll love a Norelco: **1.** He can shave as close as he likes without hurting his face; blades are self-adjusting to shaving touch. **2.** Blades sharpen themselves every time he shaves. **3.** Genuine brush motor doesn't heat up. **4.** Lubricated for life. **5.** Quietest of all 4 leading shavers. **6.** Designed to fit the hand. **7.** Easiest shaver to clean. **8.** Exclusive skin-stretcher upends whiskers for skin-close shaves no matter which way they grow.

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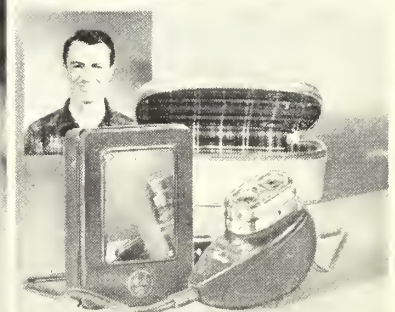
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\$24⁹⁵ AC/DC
Model SC7759
with leather
travel case

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See Norelco's Exciting New TV Spectacular—"THE JAZZ AGE"—story of the Roaring Twenties—Thursday Evening, December 6, NBC-TV Network.



the one and only thing really
NEW in television!

ZENITH "SPACE-COMMAND" REMOTE TV TUNER

nothing between you and
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It answers silent commands from
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next room. Turns set on and off;
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during long, annoying commercials!

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waves!



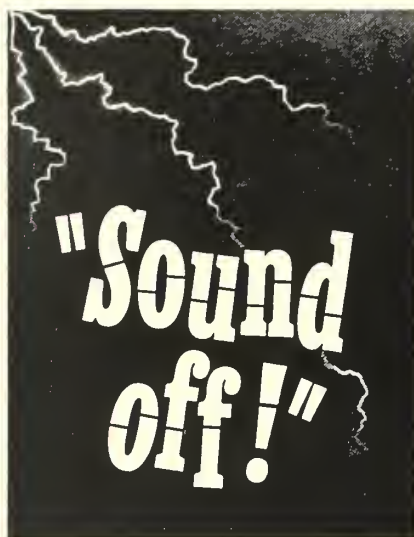
It's the only wireless
complete remote control
...and only Zenith has it!

SPECIAL FOR LEGIONNAIRES

As part of the introduction of this
amazing electronic development,
Zenith makes "Space-Command"
Tuning available to your Post under
very attractive conditions. The
American Legion Magazine has al-
ready sent your Commander a letter
about it. The letter also suggests how
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A LA FRANCAISE

Sir: I read with interest your com-
ments concerning pensions in the Sep-
tember issue. The French Government
is paying a pension to its war veterans.
Starting at the age 50 and ending at
death said pension is given as a re-
ward for services in time of war. It
is not reduced or taken away even if
you have other income. There is no
income limitation and veterans can
collect social security without penalty.
The pension is paid quarterly and the
amount increases as a veteran gets
older. Of course the amount of the
pension is small, but the principle is
great.

Edmond Waute
Woonsocket, R. I.

FRANCE IN '57?

Sir: Now that we have returned from
Los Angeles and a very successful
National Convention, we are inter-
ested in a rumor that was heard about
a pilgrimage to France after the 1957
National Convention at Atlantic City.
For many of us WWI boys this will
be our last chance. I have in mind the
four liners we packed in 1937 for the
dedication of Gen. Pershing's monu-
ment. I am sure that the success of
this sojourn was 50 percent due to
The American Legion Magazine for the
publicity it gave the trip. Keep us
informed if the rumor about the trip
is true.

Bill Vick
Skokie, Ill.

▼ Yes, it is true. See center section of
this issue. Editors

OLDSTER

Sir: In answer to the query and state-
ment in regards to the oldest Legion-
naire, in the September 1956 issue of
The American Legion Magazine, I
would like to state that we have an
older member than Dr. Andy Hall,
who is 91. I refer to Maj. William
Grant Wilkinson who was born on
March 23, 1864, near Philadelphia.
According to our Post records the
Major enlisted in 1886 and served in
Texas, New Mexico and the Dakotas.

He was in a group that was sent to
apprehend Sitting Bull. He returned
to Philadelphia and served as a civilian
with the Quartermaster Corps. Upon
the outbreak of World War I he was
commissioned a Captain, and was dis-
charged in 1920 as a Major. He con-
tinued with the Quartermaster Corps
until his retirement in 1948. He has
been a very active member of Turner
Brandon Post #7 since 1950 and very
seldom misses our weekly meetings.
He has a sharp recollection of all
events in the Indian campaigns, even
to small details.

Harold B. Merchant
Clearwater, Fla.

ANY YOUNGSTERS?

Sir: I have read the letter from Jim
Billings asking who is the oldest
World War I vet. What I'd like to
know is: Who is the *youngest* World
War I vet? I am 55 and would like
to know if that could be the youngest.

Joseph Leibovitz
Roxbury, Mass.

INVENTION WANTED

Sir: In view of the dwindling interest
in baseball it has occurred to me that
The American Legion might find a
new means of fund raising by the in-
vention of a new game based upon
military tactics. I am not referring to
a "toy" game, but to a game played
by live teams, outdoors, upon a field
simulating actual combat conditions.
I am not an inventor, but with the
present state of public defense con-
sciousness it would seem that such a
game would catch on quickly.

Harvey Denton
New York City

MARINE'S OPINION

Sir: In regard to your article "Lesson
in Death" in your July issue, I think
some of our servicemen are gun-shy
for one reason: They don't have the
proper training on weapons. Being an
ex-Marine staff sergeant I know from
experience that if a man is taught the
characteristics, capabilities and limita-
tions of his weapon or weapons it is
almost impossible to be gun-shy or
whatever it is called.

Ralph S. Kemp
Kutztown, Pa.

WHERE TO GO?

Sir: I have read, several times, the ex-
cellent article "Lesson in Death" in
your July issue. Where may an
American boy, not a farmer's son, find
opportunity to become proficient with
a rifle? Particularly a high powered
rifle? The expense of Rod and Gun
Clubs is too great for the average
family purse! Legion Posts, such as
the one pictured in Commander Hun-
ter's article, are few in number! Even
the farmer's son is too busy with mod-
ern farm machinery, and modern farm
(Continued on page 63)

The man with
experience
is the
man who
succeeds!



YOUR SERVICE EXPERIENCE IS VALUABLE NOW...
AND THE RAMP TO YOUR FUTURE... IN THE U. S. AIR FORCE

The skills you learned in service are now more valuable to you in the U.S. Air Force. Under a new liberalized policy, you have even greater opportunities than before—a wider range of skills accepted, choice of assignments, paid 30-day delay in reporting and, for all ex-servicemen, a more liberal conversion list. And if you don't have a usable skill, you may, *before you sign up*—on the basis of aptitude testing—*be guaranteed* technical training in a needed skill. Find out, too, about more generous pay raises, increased bonuses and allowances, and extended retirement benefits. Mail the coupon now, or see your local Air Force Recruiter.

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V-61-AL

Please send me more information on the Air Force Prior Service Program.

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Address _____ Age _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

The Kid's Learned to "Take Charge"

I was down at Buck Benson's store the other day when a fellow came in with a six-year-old boy—obviously his son.

While the fellow was looking over some stuff on the counter, Buck pulled out a free peppermint stick and handed it to the boy, who promptly tore off the wrapper and went to work on it without a word.

The father seemed quite put out indeed about his son's lack of manners and held up his hand to stop him from eating. "What do we say when Mr. Benson gives us something?" he demanded in booming tones. "Charge it," replied the kid without a moment's hesitation.

From where I sit, children aren't the only ones who "repeat things" without knowing what they're talking about. For instance, I'm convinced that many of those who speak out against the old American custom of enjoying a glass of beer after work are just parroting what they've heard others say. It's better to get the facts—then make up our own minds—and permit our neighbors to do the same.

Joe Marsh

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WARNINGS!

THE Communist Party has publicly confessed a grave mistake. In a high-policy document released by the Communist Party on September 23, 1956, the red leaders announced that the Party was going to get away from its former "policy of indiscriminately supporting the establishment of left-led organizations."

This is most significant, and it is going to spell trouble for a lot of loyal Americans. What it means is that front organizations will no longer be employed by the Party to carry out communist policy. This change is not being made because the communist front technique was ineffective, but because it exposed too many of the comrades, and comrades of the comrades, for what they were. After all, when a person allied himself with numerous communist fronts most sensible people recognized him as a traitor serving the Soviet conspiracy.

The only ones who were unable to understand this simple fact were certain radio-TV commentators on major networks, certain beneficiaries of Foundation funds, a collection of editorial workers on certain key newspapers and magazines, a large assortment of college presidents and professors, and many others whose ignorance or innocence was topped only by their pathetic befuddlement.

In any case, the former members of commie front movements now will have some new assignments. Henceforth, to quote the new red policy, they will be expected to move into "important organizations of labor and the people." Of course they will be expected to camouflage themselves and you may be sure they'll do a slick job.

Watch out for them! They'll soon be slithering into vulnerable organizations, intent on making their influence felt in behalf of the hammer and sickle. Without being inhospitable, be wary of newcomers in any organization to which you belong. Be especially wary of any eager-beavers who turn up rarin' to go—leftward. And don't be awed by "big names."

EXCHANGE STUDENTS

AS PROOF that academic circles keep going around in the same circles, we note that that great educator, J. Robert Oppenheimer, who once referred to himself as "an idiot," is now working at Harvard as William James lecturer on, you'll pardon the expression, ethics and philosophy. Oppy is better known as a Princeton boy, of sorts.

We don't know how Oppy got the Harvard job, but maybe it was Harvard's way of showing appreciation for the hospitality accorded its famous alumnus Alger Hiss, who not long ago made a command performance on the campus at Tigertown.

MOVIE NOTE

WE UNDERSTAND that the producers of a certain movie are doing their utmost to stir up controversy over it, to the end that a gullible and curious public will rush to see it and thereby make them rich. It's the story of a librarian who stands up to some superpatriots who object to communist books. These villainous fellows are portrayed as oafs who like to burn books, libraries and, presumably, lady librarians.

Some of those who have seen this horror film say it is so poorly done that those responsible for it should be reported to the Better Business Bureau for taking money from moviegoers under false pretenses. However, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*, our official government propaganda wizards must like the thing. The *Trib* states flatly that the State Department has asked the producers to make a one-hour television version of their attack on people who object to the use of public libraries to circulate communistic books.

What for?

To televise to the people behind the Iron Curtain!

SUKARNO SOUNDS OFF

A FEW months ago we viewed with alarm the way in which so many of our best people were acting like old-time Keystone Cops in their frenzy to meet and greet Sukarno, head man of Indonesia. In view of the fact that Sukarno had collaborated with the Japanese during World War II, and had never been noted for any antagonism to communism—to put it charitably—it hardly seemed proper for Americans to gush over him as they did.

Largely at fault was the press, which was remarkably discreet in discussing Sukarno's past record. Indeed, Sukarno was given the same laudatory treatment by certain key metropolitan gazettes that they usually reserve for such statesmen as Jawaharlal Nehru, Krishna Menon, Joe Broz alias Tito, and others of that stripe. Under the circumstances, who can blame the American people for having fallen for another phony?

However, the truth about Sukarno has finally come out, uttered in his own words. Recently he paid a call on the people who run Red China from Peiping, and told a large collection of communists there:

"Your struggle over Formosa is our struggle and our struggle over Western New Guinea is your struggle too."

For two hours he addressed his buddies in that vein, assuring them that he was definitely not sitting on the fence, and was back of Mao and Chou in their efforts to overthrow the Nationalist Government of China.

Now that he has so declared himself, Sukarno obviously qualifies for a billion dollars or so of U.S. foreign aid.

Here's One Of Santa's Prize Packages



Telephones as Christmas Gifts

If you order early, we'll do our best to install your gift telephones before Christmas. If that isn't possible, then we'll come around after Christmas and install them wherever you wish.

THERE's a new idea in gifts and it's one of the best in a long, long time. It's the idea of giving telephones for Christmas.

Few things are so sure to be appreciated by everybody. For when you give someone an additional telephone you give three of the greatest gifts of all—comfort, convenience and security. And "it's fun to phone."

So this year, make it something different and "give the gift you'd like to get."

Save steps for Mother by giving

her an additional telephone . . . for the kitchen or bedroom.

Help Dad avoid puffing up the stairs (they may be getting a little steeper, you know) by giving him a telephone in his workshop.

Reward the teen-agers who are growing up so fast with a telephone for their very own. (That could be a break for you, too!)

Easy to do. The cost is moderate. There's a choice of eight colors. Ivory, beige, green, blue, red, yellow, brown and gray. Just call your local Bell telephone company.

Working together to bring people together
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that will help you with your everyday problems.

Once you have worked your way through the holidays, the problem of budgeting for a new year confronts you.

Everybody has his own method of keeping money in circulation. But there's a broad national spending pattern, as a recent study by the University of Pennsylvania and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics proves. A family man just about can predict where next year's paychecks will go if he figures this way:

1. From his income he should subtract the big fixed items — principally mortgage payments and taxes (State, Federal, personal property).

2. He should then allocate the remainder approximately thus:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------------|----|
| Food | 31% | Medical care | 5% |
| Transportation | 13% | Household operations | 5% |
| Housing | 12% | Fuel | 4% |
| Clothing | 12% | Personal care | 2% |
| Furnishings | 7% | Tobacco | 2% |
| Recreation | 6% | Miscellaneous | 1% |

Age and amount of income will, of course, vary this pattern somewhat (incidentally, if you rent a home, it will come out of the money allocated to "housing" above). But whatever your situation, it won't swing around this pattern very much.

Note this: Few people save much in the sense of squirreling cash away in a bank and keeping it there. They "save" mainly by liquidating mortgages and buying insurance with a cash value. The moral of that is obvious: What with social security, equity in homes, more and more pensions, etc., old age isn't the bugaboo it once was. It's today that counts most.

In thinking about family expenditures, keep a sharp eye on medical care. This item has risen faster than any other in the official cost-of-living index. Since 1950 it has jumped 27 percent, whereas food has gone up 13 percent and the index as a whole 15 percent.

So now the government is going to investigate the matter.

One thing the probers are sure to poke into is the relatively fancy care that hospital patients get. The aim is to cut down on the use of expensive personnel. Self-service might work out for those who can help themselves in the dining room or do a bit of light housekeeping.

Medical fees, too, may be standardized more than they are now. The California Medical Association, for example, has just made a study to see whether charges of various types can be linked into some sort of sensible relationship. It has found that a home or office visit costs twice what a hospital visit does; an appendectomy is 2½ times the price of a tonsillectomy. CMA hopes that doctors, hospitals, insurance companies, etc., will work out standard tables of this sort.

When David Sarnoff, board chairman of RCA, celebrated his 50th year in industry a few weeks ago, the many speeches had this common theme:

In the home, the age of mechanics (moving parts) is making way for the age of electronics. Faster than you think, heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration will be the silent work of electricity activating and controlling itself. Panel-type radiators and absorbers are being tested to (1) do away with the cumbersome machinery of today, and (2) cut repair bills.

With the increasing use of electricity, the utilities, too, have a dream — elimination of the electric meter. Its trouble is that it takes time and labor to read. It might be simpler, say the utilities, to charge flatly on the basis of the number of units a consumer hooks to his powerline.

Is there a correlation between juvenile delinquency and physique? Two Harvard investigators find that — statistically, at least — it's the well-built, athletic type that gets into trouble most. The skinnier fellows, conversely, keep their noses cleanest. Apparently there's this behind it: The robust types just have to work off their energy — sometimes in socially unacceptable ways, if they can't find any other.

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Cases available in two sizes:

- 500-PACK CASE...\$39³⁰
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- (Price subject to change without notice)

Send today for your Lucky Strike order blank

Mail this coupon

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Dear Sirs:

Please send me Lucky Strike order blank(s) with which I may provide TAX-FREE Luckies by the case for shipment to:

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- () U. S. Armed Forces in Korea
- () State Hospitals and Similar Hospitals in The District of Columbia

Your Name

Address

City or Town

State

A.L.

This Christmas buy cartons of Luckies



So nice to give...



to get ... to serve ... to enjoy!





TRANSPORT HELICOPTERS leapfrog behind enemy lines, giving new mobility to tactics of the atomic-age Army. Big Sikorsky H-34s carry troops, rocket launchers, or other cargo. At right above are a Bell H-13E helicopter, and Cessna L-19, both small reconnaissance aircraft.

How Can America Continue to Have Army Aircraft Second to None

Superiority in modern weapons is America's best hope for lasting peace. But these weapons—notably aircraft—are so complex that they take years to progress from the drafting board to service with the armed forces.

Today the U. S. Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps have aircraft second to none. This leadership was achieved by vigorous programs of research, development, and production extending over many years. Only if these programs proceed without interruption can America continue to excel in air strength.

Some idea of the importance of Army aviation is indicated on these pages. Today's Army must be mobile as never before to carry out modern battle tactics. Fast changing combat operations call for new techniques of reconnaissance and observation from the sky. Years of research and development lie behind specialized aircraft built to do these jobs. Tomorrow's aircraft, because of even greater requirements, will take still longer and cost still more. Yet if America is to remain free, U. S. military Air Power must continue to be superior to that of any potential aggressor.

How Yesterday's Research and Development is Paying Off Today

"Sky Cavalry"—new Army units to provide intelligence—have proved themselves in trial during recent maneuvers. Helicopters and small fixed-wing aircraft make up the core of "SkyCav" units, which seek information on enemy actions and relay the intelligence back, using airborne television as well as photo, radar, and radio facilities. Army aviation does a big job also in other observation and survey work, and in medical airlift, transport of men and supplies in combat zones, laying of telephone wire, and command and courier missions.

Most versatile of Army aircraft is the helicopter—the jack of all trades which can fly almost anywhere and needs no airfields. Helicopters came of age during Korean combat, saving countless lives, hauling men and cargo to win victory in battle. The Army's Sikorsky H-19 first flew in 1950, and was the only Army transport helicopter in the Korean war. Today the larger Sikorsky H-34 with twice the carrying capacity is serving the Army at home and overseas, paying off for all the years of research and development.

How Today's Research and Development Can Pay Off Tomorrow

Giant helicopters and other aircraft for tomorrow's Army aviation are today on drawing boards, in research test cells, or at flight test fields where their advanced capabilities are being proved. A new Sikorsky helicopter, the H-37, is an example of the advanced aircraft to play a major part in Army aviation in the future. The two-engined H-37—the size of many of today's airliners—is designed to carry 26 combat-ready soldiers, or about three tons of cargo. But as with every advanced and complex modern aircraft, it has taken a long time to get the H-37 through research and development to the production phase—in this instance about five years.

Only by uninterrupted programs of research, development, and production can America continue to have Army aircraft second to none.

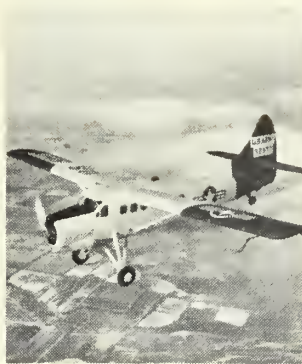


TOMORROW'S HELICOPTERS such as this Sikorsky H-37 will pay off for all the years of research and development that lie behind it. The twin-engined H-37, largest Sikorsky helicopter, will carry a military payload of three tons.



YOUNG MEN: Opportunities for interesting careers in Army Aviation are available for qualified young men. For full information, contact any Army recruiting office.

ENGINEERS—We need experienced engineers in many categories. If you are not employed in national defense work, write to our Personnel Department, stating your complete qualifications.



RUGGED, designed for short unimproved runways, DeHavilland U-1A Otter carries 13 people, is Army's largest fixed-wing aircraft. Engine is famous Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Wasp.



SLEEK COURIER aircraft, the Army's twin-engined Beech L-23 cruises at about 200 m.p.h. Carrying six passengers, the L-23 is used primarily on command and liaison missions.



UTILITY HELICOPTERS like this Hiller H-23B can observe enemy activities, rescue and evacuate wounded, lay phone lines. They carry an observer or two litter patients plus the pilot.



CARGO can be carried by helicopters in a net or sling, or inside. Here a Vertol H-21 personnel and cargo carrier hauls ammunition. A Wright Cyclone engine powers the two rotors.



VERSATILITY of the Army's Sikorsky H-19 transport helicopters was proved in Korea combat. They saved lives, carried supplies and personnel. More than 1000 helicopters of this basic model have been built.



ENDLESS RESEARCH in engines, controls, blade design and other features increases helicopter performance, makes them more useful. Stamina of new rotor blades is proved at Sikorsky on this whirl test stand.

UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

In Canada: CANADIAN PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT CO., LTD.

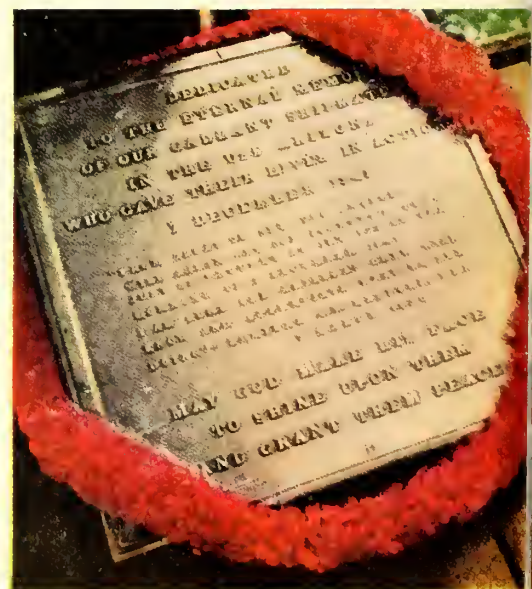
Makers of PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT turbojet and piston engines,
HAMILTON STANDARD propellers and jet equipment, and
SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT helicopters
for our armed forces and the finest airlines in the world.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1941



The stricken U.S.S. *West Virginia* burns fiercely while a rescue crew moves in to pick up survivors.

The naval air station as it looked at the time of the attack.



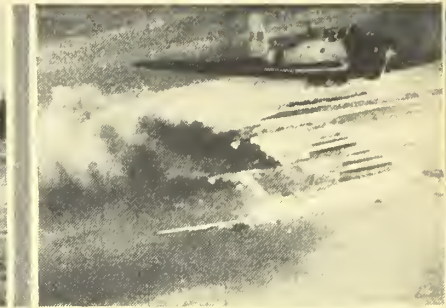
Bronze plaque at base of flagpole on right.



Carriers rendezvous 300 miles from Hawaii.



Pilots run to their planes to take off.



As Jap pilots saw Pearl Harbor.

Remember Pearl Harbor?

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO YOUR LIFE WAS DISRUPTED AND MORE THAN A MILLION AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED FOLLOWING JAPAN'S SNEAK ATTACK IN THE PACIFIC.



Caught on the ground, these American planes were destroyed.



U.S.S. *Pennsylvania*, rear, was not hard hit.



Flag flies over platform built on superstructure of U.S.S. *Arizona*.



Memorial to the men who died December 7.

A MAN *named* BREWER

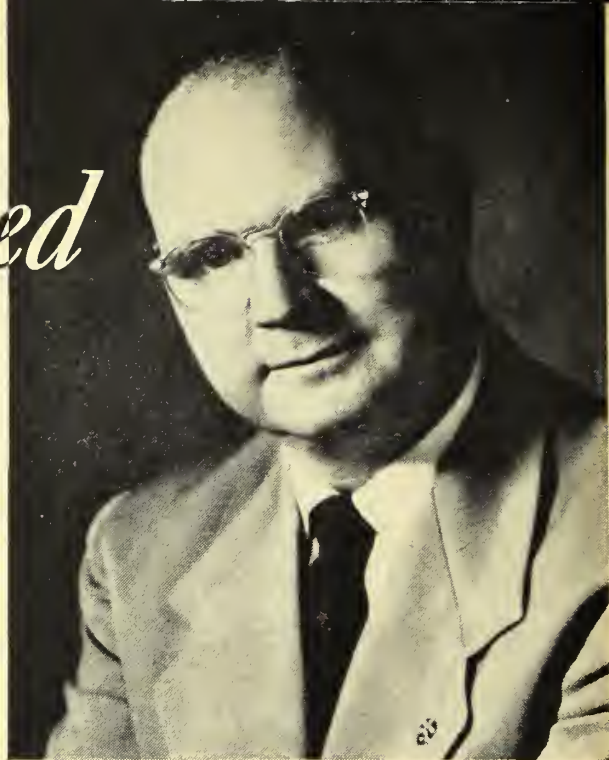
Once the commies rode high in Hollywood. Then a labor leader took action.

By CLARENCE WOODBURY

VIRTUE, THEY USED to teach us, is its own reward. All too often it works out that way. But every now and then an unsung hero suddenly receives the recognition he deserves.

This is true at the moment of a round-faced, amiable, but tough-minded, labor leader, Roy M. Brewer, who has just received his reward from Dr. Robert M. Hutchins' Fund for the Republic. The Fund has not honored Brewer in a direct manner. On the contrary, in its long *Report on Blacklisting* in the entertainment world, recently under congressional investigation, the Fund implies that Brewer is a sinister character because he interfered with "civil liberties" of reds who were trying to capture the movie industry.

But since there is doubt about whether the Fund for the Republic "stands as a friend or foe in America's struggle against communism," as Chairman Francis D. Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee has put it, and since every kick delivered by the Fund is considered a boost by millions of loyal



The reds played rough. Paul Byrd, who sided with Brewer, had his home wrecked by a commie bomb.

OTHERS WHO SLUGGED IT OUT WITH THE REDS.



James K.
McGuinness



Adolphe
Menjou



John C.
Moffitt



Ward
Bond



Edward
Dmytryk



George
Sokolsky



Fred
Niblo, Jr.



Richard
Macaulay



Rupert
Hughes



Morrie
Ryskind

Americans, the attack upon Brewer may be construed as a shining tribute—an accolade comparable to those wreaths of laurel or spurs of knighthood which were bestowed upon heroes in olden times.

There can be no doubt that Brewer richly deserves this honor. While the *Report on Blacklisting* tries to make it appear that he used ruthless methods against the reds, and clucks its tongue over the plight of some of those whom he helped to expose, even the *Report* admits he battled the reds most effectively over a period of more than eight years. And everyone really familiar with the Hollywood scene knows that Brewer played a leading role in breaking the grip of sedition in filmdom.

When he first arrived in the glamor capital in 1945 the communists were only a step removed from seizing complete control of the picture business. Reams of sworn testimony before the House Un-American Activities Com-



Pickers gathered at the Warner Bros. gate to rough up anti-commies trying to go to work.



Herbert K. Sorrell testifying before a House Subcommittee



Paul Robeson managed to get into the act.



And of course Harry Bridges talked tough.

mittee has shown that, by following a Soviet master plan laid down in 1934 and 1935, the reds had sucked hundreds of movie people into the Communist Party, had duped thousands of others into supporting front movements, and had influenced thinking and behavior in every sector of the industry. Their power was so great that no one person could have broken it. It took years of battling and the combined efforts of many different individuals and agencies

to do that. Loyal Americans inside the film business, congressional and State investigators, crusading editors and columnists, and The American Legion all played important roles in cleansing the movies of traitors and subversive influences.

But Brewer led the fight which crushed the commies on the labor front. He did this by playing rough, just as they do. Instead of letting the reds jockey him into a polite debate about

what's cricket and what's not, as they have many of their other foes, he kicked and gouged it out with them in the back room. He proved that he could be tougher than they were at their own game. Then, after giving them a shelling in the labor arena, he helped to set up a program under which hundreds of former communists, fronters and fellow travelers were drawn away from their red ties and red views. The story of the part Brewer played in the long war against the movie communists is as dramatic, indeed, as many an epic presented by the movies, and now that the Fund for the Republic has saluted him with an attempted smear, it is time that decent Americans everywhere know that story.

It started way back in 1921 when Roy Brewer made his first contact with the film industry. Born in 1909 in Cairo, Nebr., a descendant of early Nebraska homesteaders, he went to work at the age of 12 as janitor and film windup boy in a movie theatre at Sutherland, Nebraska. His wages were only 50 cents a day, and one night when the regular projectionist walked off the job the theater owner tried to get Roy to do that work in addition to his own without a raise in pay. That struck the boy as unfair. He staged a one-man strike and started developing strong pro-labor views that eventually were to lead him to Hollywood.

A few years later Roy got a job in a theater in Plainview, Nebr., and after finishing high school and spending one semester at the Grand Island, Nebr., Baptist College, became chief projectionist of the Capitol Theater in Grand Island. But he had been bitten hard by the labor bug by that time and wasn't satisfied merely to get ahead in his trade.

He plunged into the labor movement and spent most of his spare time organizing Nebraska theater workers as members of the International Alliance of Theater and Stage Employees (IATSE), an AFL affiliate. Success in that work brought him so much prestige in labor circles that at the age of 23 he was elected president of the Nebraska Federation of Labor—the youngest person ever to head a State federation.

After that, Brewer played an increasingly important part in Nebraska labor and politics. He helped unionize most of the State's industrial plants, acted as legislative representative for the State Federation, served as labor compliance officer under the National Recovery Act, and supported Senator George W. Norris, famous Democratic liberal, in his bitter campaign for reelection in 1936. During World War II he served as chief of plant and communications facilities of the War Production Board, a job in which he helped provide food

(Continued on page 46)

Stars who flew to Washington to protest investigations of communism in Hollywood.

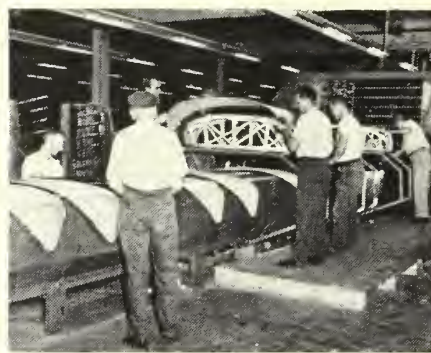




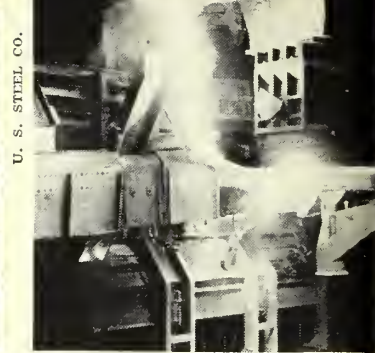
Tiremaking is a mammoth industry.



A car has about 15,000 individual parts, to be made, sold, serviced.



Car windows and windshields take two-thirds of our glass production.



Half of our sheet steel is needed to make cars.

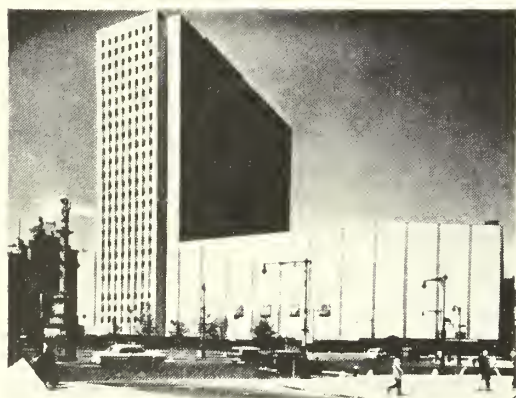


By **GEORGE H. WALTZ, JR.**

WITH THE UNVEILING of Detroit's latest crop of new cars in New York City's Coliseum this month, the automotive industry hits another high peak in horsepower, comfort, and luxury for the car owner. Representing a tab of a billion dollars spent on design changes, the sleek new 1957 models sport such things as improved automatic transmissions, up-swept as well as wrapped-around windshields, bigger rear windows, lower bodies, smaller wheels, and innumerable gadgets designed to make pleasant the job of rolling along the highways.

OUR BIGGEST INDUSTRY

When you buy an automobile
you are contributing to prosperity.



A new wave of car buying will be set off when the new cars appear in the Coliseum.

When you buy one of these ultra-modern cars, however, you will be putting your cash on the line for far more than just the newest and best in private transportation. You will also be buying a gilt-edge share in America's economic future and your own financial well-being.

As car owners—and there are in the neighborhood of 51 million passenger automobiles on the roads these days—most of us are apt to think of them merely as a convenient and comfortable means for getting places and doing

things. We seldom think about what goes into the modern automobile and the tremendous influence that the automotive industry has on our own personal economy — our incomes and our bank accounts — even though we may work in an industry or a business that we

may feel is far removed from car making.

Few of us realize that the modern car is a complicated arrangement of some 15,000 individual parts and that to assemble those parts requires the many skills of close to a million automotive workers whose combined paychecks mount to about four billion dollars a year.

We are not aware that each year almost half of the country's sheet steel production goes into the manufacture of automobiles and trucks, that car win-

dows and windshields account for two-thirds of our yearly output of plate glass, and that at least three million acres—an area equal to about that in the entire State of Connecticut—of farmland are required to produce the things that go into paint, upholstery materials, and other car accessories.

Nor do we take into account the fact that it keeps more than 40,000 dealers busy selling us our new cars, 85,000 garages and repair shops busy servicing them, and 200,000 gas stations occupied in the business of keeping our fuel tanks filled. Yet the total business that these three automotive retail groups ring up on their cash registers each year amounts to about 50 billion dollars. That is close to one-sixth of our national annual income.

What is important to you and to me, however, is that the buying power and the economic effects of these automo-



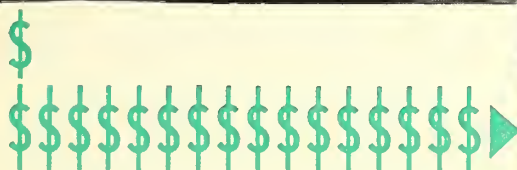
economic welfare of at least three-quarters of a million Americans.

At this point you are probably saying to yourself, "But since most car manufacturers, like this company, are located in or near Detroit, the influences of these automotive dollars can't possibly be felt much beyond the borders of the State of Michigan."

Not true. The company in question has seven other widely scattered plants, one as far west as California. In addition to the 3,500 suppliers it deals with in the Detroit area, it also buys from another 8,500 automotive parts firms operating in 1,100 cities in 42 States.

And the same holds true of the entire car manufacturing industry. At last count, the auto companies maintained a total of 115 separate auto plants in 77 cities located in 24 States. It also has been reliably estimated that it takes the output of about 25,000 individual suppliers spread across the nation to supply the industry as a whole with parts and pieces.

The economic effects of the auto-
(Continued on page 62)



tive dollars—the money that you and I spend for new cars—are far reaching. To see just how far reaching they are, let's look into the activities of one of the large manufacturers of automobiles. The actual name of the company isn't important. Its operations and the way in which each of its automotive dollars radiates ripples on the national economic pond are typical.

This particular company employs about 140,000 people in its main plant, research laboratories, and offices located in the Detroit area. In the same area the company depends on the output of 3,500 independent automotive parts suppliers who provide work and paychecks for an additional 70,000 workers. Car dealers in the vicinity have another 3,000 on their payrolls.

All told, this one car manufacturer provides direct or indirect incomes for approximately 213,000 automotive workers in and around Detroit. But that's not all. Since most of these men and women spend a major portion of their wages in Detroit and the surrounding communities, another 170,000 people, the owners and employees of the local markets and shops, also benefit, to a greater or lesser degree, by the company's sale of cars.

By carrying the arithmetic a bit further—using the accepted national statistic that shows that the average worker supports 2.7 people including himself—we find that the total yearly car sales of this one manufacturer constitute an important factor in the incomes and



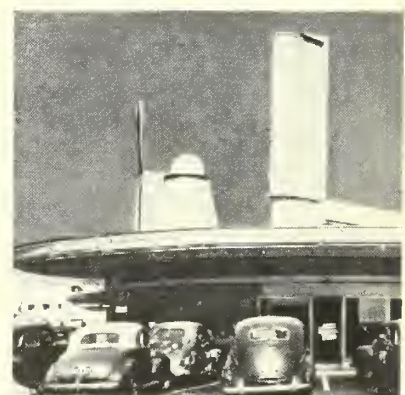
85,000 garages are required to keep America on wheels.



200,000 gas stations are kept busy filling up the tanks of our cars.



We will have invested \$44 billion ↑ in new road construction by 1970.



Hungry motorists support ↑ countless roadside restaurants.

Motels and hotels are dependent on the automobile for their prosperity. ↓

Where would the resort industry be without the motorcar? ↓



We must prevent

ANOTHER



By W. C. "DAN" DANIEL

NATIONAL COMMANDER
THE AMERICAN LEGION

ON ONE ISSUE, certainly, the American people should be united. Red China must not be admitted to the United Nations, nor can the United States, in honor and decency, extend its "recognition" to the Peiping regime.

There should be no doubt as to the extent and depth of this conviction. Every Congress for five years, regardless of party alignments, has put itself on record as opposed to such a course. The most recent action was typical. Both Houses, by unanimous vote, expressed the firm objection to any compromise with the Chinese Reds, and both of our major parties in their platforms pledged firm opposition to the seating of Communist China in the United Nations. Opposing the admission of Red China to the U.N., the Democrats said: "We pledge continued support to Nationalist China," while the Republicans expressed their opposition with the phrase: "It would betray our friend and ally the Republic of China."

However, it might be pointed out here that neither platform specifically pledged to continue our Government's policy of refusing to grant diplomatic recognition to the Government of Red China. While it may be argued that the references quoted above indicate that we will continue to recognize only Nationalist China as the legitimate government of the Chinese mainland as well as Formosa, the omission is disquieting to those who know that powerful forces are at work to persuade the American people to accept the communist regime as the legitimate government of China.

Regardless of this, there is no question as to where the American people stand, and there are good reasons for this stand. There are few American communities that have not had their intimate share in the suffering of the families of those more than 30,000 boys who died in Korea. Almost all have seen the return of the more than 100,000 who were wounded. They are not inclined to dishonor their dead or maimed.

More than that. There are few American communities

that have not had a share in some worthwhile missionary enterprise in China. They have collected pennies in the Sunday School to help those who were hungry. They have sent doctors and teachers and ministers and priests to express their concern and love for the Chinese people, and have sustained the activity of those messengers. Such Americans cannot be expected to view dispassionately the grim story of what has been done to a conquered China. They know about the doctors who were driven out, the ministers and priests who were sent to rot in jail, the teachers who were beheaded.

Many of those teachers were themselves Chinese, and there is a large group of Americans that cannot condone what Red China has done to its own people. These teachers have been "liquidated" or driven into escape. In their place are "indoctrination" schools where children are taught to spy upon their parents, mass rallies where young people are trained to dance their "conga" and shout the red slogans. They are taught to yell, in concert, "Kill, Kill, Kill!" The crimes of Red China are not just against us. They are against the Chinese.

But this criminal nest of conquerors has its defenders and spokesmen. At the moment their target is a seat in the United Nations. They have spared no opportunity to push the claims of this red regime to membership in the international body or any agency or organization affiliated with it.

A recent and striking example of this tactic was the meeting of the "atoms for peace" conference at the United Nations. At the very opening session proceedings were interrupted and delayed as 13 countries took the platform to deplore the fact that the Peiping clique was not represented. It is well to record their names. First, of course, was the Soviet Union. Then came India, Syria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Byelorussia. These "free" and "peace-loving" nations all deplored in turn the fact

RED VICTORY !



Communists the world over are conspiring to force Red China into the United Nations. Self-preservation requires that it be kept out.

that the great "peace-loving" conqueror in the Far East, the "Peoples' Republic" of China, was not represented. All attested to the fact that Peiping was in control of 600 million persons, and all urged that for this reason the Chinese Reds should be included in a world organization designed to seek peace.

This balloon—and it had more than the usual amount of hot air—was eventually and effectively punctured by the representative of Korea, Col. Ben Limb. He made the shortest and best speech of the day. He said, simply:

"In Korea today there are half a million Communist Chinese soldiers of aggression, oppressing and abusing my people. They are not for peace; they are still at war against Korea and against the United Nations. Therefore, this is no place for the Communist Chinese to come to discuss the peaceful uses of the atom."

Even in the face of such indisputable fact, it must regretfully be said, some Americans have joined the ranks of the apologists who are beginning to suggest that perhaps we could find a more ready "solution" to some of our problems if we took a more "realistic," or perhaps more "flexible" attitude toward the Chinese Communists and admitted them to our community. Such persons, I am sure, do not represent even a small fraction of our people. But they are vocal! Incidentally, in their ranks will be found many of the same people who were calling for the recognition of Russia more than two decades ago—a move that was strongly opposed by The American Legion.

It is urged, first of all, that no "easing of tension," in the Far East or elsewhere, is possible until the Red Chinese are seated in the United Nations. This is, of course, the standard communist line, echoed repeatedly both in the United Nations and everywhere else that the reds can get a platform. It has been taken up by the so-called "neutralists." Its most eloquent spokesman, for example, is Prime

Minister Nehru of India, assisted by his international mouthpiece, Krishna Menon. They have repeatedly asserted that no "settlement" is possible until the conquerors of mainland China are fully accepted in the United Nations.

This whole concept—and the hope that it expresses—is false. To what "easing of tension" has the membership of the Soviet Union and its satellites in the United Nations contributed? Did it "ease the tension" in Korea? In Indochina? In Germany? In the Suez? Quite to the contrary, the communist representation in the United Nations has

been a constant source of friction. When a constructive measure is proposed in the Security Council, the Soviet veto can be taken for granted and it has been used to deter objective moves for the good of all. How the adding of still another veto in the United Nations could "ease tensions" is a mystery that Nehru, Menon and Company have not yet satisfactorily explained.

Admission of Red China to the United Nations would not mean just the loss of one vote, but would double communist influence in the Security Council. The United States now enjoys a 4 to 1 margin, but with the seating of Red China the ratio would be reduced to 4 to 2.

This whole argument falsely assumes that the communists, Chinese or Russian, really want to ease tensions. That is ridiculous on the face of it. They profit on those tensions and make it their business to create them, as they did in the Suez Canal situation. Another area of "tension," for example, is the Formosa Straits. Can anyone in his right mind suppose that Red Chinese membership in the United Nations would "ease" the tension in the area?

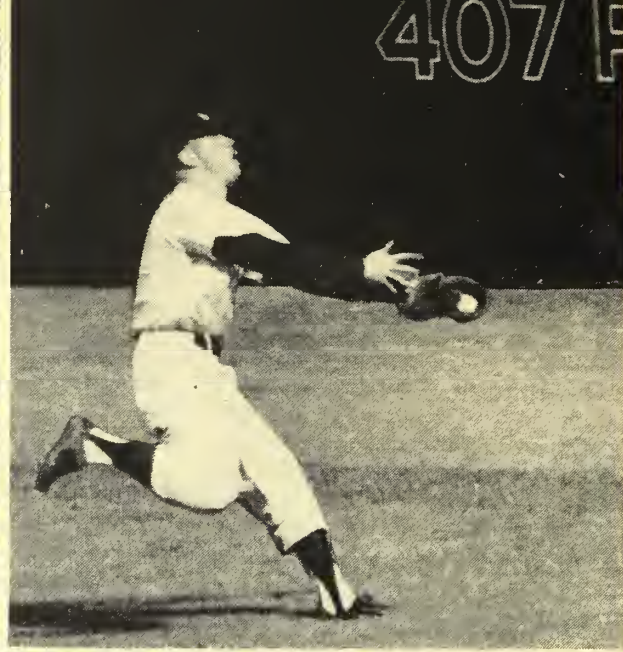
A second argument, repeatedly voiced, is that "normal" relations with the Red Chinese—presumably springing out of United Nations membership—would restore "normal" trade and that this is vital to the (Continued on page 54)



Symbol of communism—hands tied behind the back, bullet in head.



Bob Mathias, about to hurl the discus, came from behind to win the decathlon for the U.S.A. in the 1948 Olympics.



Yankee center fielder Mickey Mantle, an osteomyelitis victim, won 1956 American League triple batting crown.



Glenn Cunningham (left) had badly burned legs but was champion miler.



Ben Hogan won U.S. and British Open championships after doctors said he was through.

ODDS *against* *the* **CHAMPS**

You may have troubles, but they probably don't compare with those of these stars.

By NORMAN BEASLEY

THE DAY BEGAN in London's Wembley Stadium with the running of the 110-meter hurdles and ended 12 hours later with the 1,500-meter race around a red tile track which was dotted with puddles of water. In between were the other events of the decathlon championship of the 14th Olympiad, and all were fought out under the burden of one of London's choicest drizzles. The in-between events were:

Broad jump, 100 meters, shotput, high jump, 400 meters, discus, pole vault, and javelin.

And now it was late in the afternoon. Darkness had closed in, and huddled in the stands the spectators talked about Bob Mathias, a youth from Tulare, Calif., and wondered if he could catch up with France's great athlete, Ignace Heinrich.

Two events—the javelin and the 1,500-meter run—remained for Mathias; Heinrich had completed his ten events. Mathias had 6,192 points; Heinrich's total score of 6,974 points was already posted.

The youth was desperately tired from the strain and exertion of long hours of competition against the great athletes of the world. No one could have blamed him very much if he had dulled his thoughts and been content with making a good showing instead of reaching for the winner's wreath. He did not quit. From somewhere he summoned the strength to hurl the javelin 165 feet and one inch.

The 1,500-meter run remained. Distance running was far from being his long suit, but he plodded over the red-tiled track and through the rain with water splashing from under his feet as he charged into the deepening puddles.

He finished in five minutes and 11 seconds. It was slow time for the 1,500 meters, but it was fast enough. It earned enough to win 354 points, and 354 points added to what he had gave him a total of 7,139 points.

By a margin of 165 points, Bob Mathias, at age 17, was the winner of the decathlon in the Olympiad of 1948.

In 1948 in Eagle Bridge in Rensselaer County in upper



Olympic figure skating champion Tenley Albright had polio.



Vic Wertz of the Cleveland Indians had polio in 1955, but played first base for the Tribe at start of the 1956 season.

New York State not far from the Vermont border there was a woman who was 88 years old and who, while not so immediately famous as the athlete from Tulare, was becoming known to the world. Twelve years before, at the age of 76, arthritis had so crippled her fingers that she could no longer sew or do the household chores that, as a farmer's daughter and as a farmer's wife, she had done all her life.

At 76 years, she too could have dulled her thoughts. She turned her hands to something they had never done. She bought some brushes and some colors and began to paint pictures. As pictures, they weren't much; but she persisted. Now her paintings are in galleries around the world. She is Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson Moses, better known as Grandma Moses. She is 96 years old.

There have been many people, men and women, young and old, in sports and not in sports, who have kept their hopes above their despair. Here are some of their stories:

Not too many years ago there was a young athlete in

Kansas who broke his shoulder playing football. It was his right shoulder, and his first suffocating worry was whether he would be able to play baseball, because he had promise as a pitcher.

The doctors listened to his questions, but would make no promises.

As soon as he could, after the bones had knitted, the pitcher tried throwing with his customary overhand motion. He couldn't do it. He tried many times and failed many times. He began throwing underhand, and became the leading "submarine" pitcher in the 1930's. His name was Elden Auker. He pitched for the Detroit Tigers and in 1935 led all pitchers (15 or more victories) in the American League with a winning percentage of .720.

Nearly all experts, if not all experts, agree that the best medal player in the history of golf is Bobby Jones. He was sickly as a child, and doctors advised his parents to buy a home in the country and turn the boy loose. The parents bought a home adjoining the East Lake Country Club on the outskirts of Atlanta, Ga.

Man and boy, the American is an explorer, and it wasn't long before Bobby knew every trap and tree, every green, every bush and every bird's nest in and around the course. Nor was he long getting to know Stuart Maiden, the club professional. And when he was not putting in joyous hours of exploration, he was watching Maiden demonstrating the proper way to swing a golf club and listening to Maiden's explanations of how it happens that a small ball can be topped so that it will go skipping off the tee, but not far.

One day Maiden gave him a discarded niblick. Being a small boy and, like all small boys, an imitator, he began imitating Maiden. It wasn't long before Bobby Jones was a very, very good golfer, and not much longer before he was a superlative golfer. It is altogether likely that Bobby Jones became a champion because he was sickly as a child. Golf was the only exercise he took as a boy, and the only muscles he ever developed were those used in a golf stroke.

He was sickly as a child, and his muscles developed in a way that put his swing into a perfect groove.

In this connection it may be pointed out that had another athlete limited his activities to pitching a baseball "he would have become," in the words of H. G. Salsinger, of the *Detroit News*, "one of the best, if not the best, of all time."

Salsinger explained:

"Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe was the best all-around athlete in the history of Texas, according to the baseball coach of the University of Texas. He competed in every track and field event, played golf, pitched baseball, swam, played basketball, wrestled, boxed, played football, and engaged in every other line of competition.

"He brought all his muscles into play and, consequently, developed a knot the size of an egg in his right shoulder. With this muscular knot tightened, Rowe could not throw a baseball sixty feet. I have seen him walk out of the box when he was pitching under a four or five-run lead.

"Dennis Carroll, probably the best trainer in baseball, could not reduce the handicap placed on Rowe by the knotted muscles. Neither could the medical men."

Time after time Rowe fought his way back from the opinions of medical men to pitch, and to win, in the big leagues.

Both Bill Talbert and Hamilton Richardson, of the U. S. Davis Cup team, are diabetics; Mickey Mantle, of the New York Yankees, is a victim of osteomyelitis and has often been rejected for military duty; Ed Furgol, 1954 National Open golf champion, has a deformed arm; Tommy Armour, former United States and British Open golf champion, has a withered arm and one eye, the result of being smashed up in a British tank in World War I; Walter Davis, high jumper and basketball player, conquered polio.

Eric Waite is one of the featured (*Continued on page 57*)



Engineers keep finding new applications for the familiar principle.

Mr. Walker's

The story of the amazing Thermos bottle and the ingenious American cowboy who sold it to the world.

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

ABOUT TEN YEARS ago, under glaring overhead lights and the bug-eyed stares of medical students in a Miami hospital amphitheater, two surgeons performed a dramatic and highly publicized operation. They deftly removed a living human eye, placed it in an insulated bottle filled with a 40-degree saline solution and rushed it to a plane awaiting take-off for New York City. A few hours later the eye was transplanted in a successful cornea operation and a man could see again.

Later, when reporters asked about moot points of the delicate task of the transplant, the doctors stated that one of the most important features of the then unusual operation was receiving the eye quickly in the correct temperature saline solution.

"The bottle that held the solution at an even 40 degrees turned the trick," one of them said.

The same kind of bottle carried ice into the African jungles for the first time when the Richard Harding Davis expedition pushed into the 120-degree heat of the Congo. President Theodore Roosevelt refused to climb into a boat, even on one of his short South American river fishing jaunts, without first tucking one of the bottles under his arm. Before Admiral Richard E. Byrd took off for the North and South Pole expeditions, he first made certain that there were enough of those bottles for everyone—the men who would mush on the deep snow trails in dog sleds, the pilots flying their planes above the glaciers, and the scientists who studied the great icecap.

This was the same ubiquitous bottle that was carried to 21,000 feet on Mt. Everest, where the Lt. Colonel E. P. Norton expedition called it a "life-saver." It poured hot coffee when they

needed it, cold water when they wanted it. Drastic changes in elevation and temperature couldn't touch it. Since then that bottle has been to Everest with every expedition.

As this was written, Frank Smith and Sergeant Joe Friday, in Jack Webb's TV production *Dragnet*, poured steaming coffee from the magic bottle, in the locker room at police headquarters just before going on duty, and Frank raved about how it really kept coffee hot all day. He called it by name. It was the "Thermos" bottle.

Men have been conjuring colorful adjectives and purring pat phrases about the bottle that created something from nothing—the vacuum—ever since an

enterprising American named William B. Walker discovered that a Scottish scientist, Sir James Dewar, had worked out a way to use the vacuum as an insulator, and then walked off on other scientific tangents and left it.

Walker didn't walk off. He quickly wrapped up the idea, brought it back to America, established a small plant in Brooklyn, took the Greek word for heat, "Therm," added "os" and came out with a bottle that has changed the habits of the world.

Glimmerings of a new way of life born of a bottle began in 1907 when the first American-made Thermos hit the market, and syndicated columnist Arthur Brisbane let fly with his type-

All sorts of highly specialized vacuum vessels are used in laboratories.



WONDERFUL BOTTLE



William Walker and one of his first bottles.

plane, the Steel-skeleton Sky-scraper, and the Thermos Bottle."

The seventh wonder was born in London in 1892 when Sir James Dewar, engaged in studying the behavior of gases below the temperature at which they liquefied, decided to employ the basic principle of vacuum insulation which he had been using for 20 years in experiments involving temperature retention. He invented a special flask—one bottle sealed within another with the air pumped from between the two. Actually this was the first vacuum bottle, but it was as fragile as a freshly laid egg and conse-

ROOSEVELT, IN JUNGLE, PROVIDES COMFORTS

Ex-President, with Customary Foresight, Takes "Thermos" Equipment and Defies Hardship

(Special Letter Received by THE TIMES)



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

BULLWYD, S. A. Oct. 5, 1909.
The information contained in the daily press to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt had again bagged a rhinoceros is in the estimation of the Herald correspondent not nearly so important as the information that the celebrated ex-President of the United States had used his customary foresight in providing for his comfort before taking forth upon the long and perilous journey.

Your correspondent, today, secured exclusive information to the effect that Col. Roosevelt has with him, upon this trip, the most complete equipment of thermos bottles yet taken by an explorer.

The equipment consists of two dozen quart thermos bottles, several thermos jugs, a quantity of thermos ice and a humidor.

In the far reaches over the desert by caravan, these bottles have, doubtless, proven a source of inestimable comfort to our distinguished fellow citizen. One can readily imagine what a convenience it would be to have an icy cold beverage ready while seated upon the safe hump of a camel or riding in a sticky caravan wagon with the temperature way above the hundred mark.

Your correspondent takes the risk of incurring your displeasure, because of the cable rule, to advise all American dealers to immediately prepare themselves for the most extensive demand yet known upon their firm in thermos bottles.

Upon ex-President Roosevelt's return, he will, most probably, have something very nice to say about the comfort and convenience these bottles afford, and this, of course, will prove a big boost.

EXPLORERS ENTHUSE!

"Thermos"—Lifesaver, say Frigid Zone Navigators

(Special Letter Received by THE TIMES)



ROBERT E. PEARY

LONDON, England, Oct. 5, 1909. It has just come to light here that Lieut. Robert E. Peary, of the United States Arctic Expedition, who is departing here, is a firm believer in the thermos bottle for use wherever human beings have need for warming food or drink.

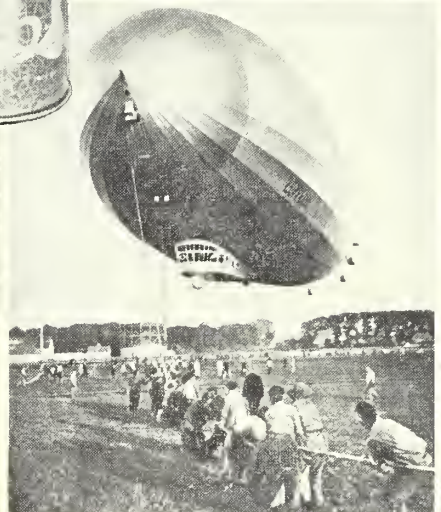
Lieut. Peary, who has made several Arctic expeditions, has never failed to go equipped with a complete household necessaries.

Lieut. F. H. Shackleton, Commander of the British Antarctic Expedition, is also well equipped in his travels with thermos bottles, having to provide himself with food in the most desolate of the South Sea islands.

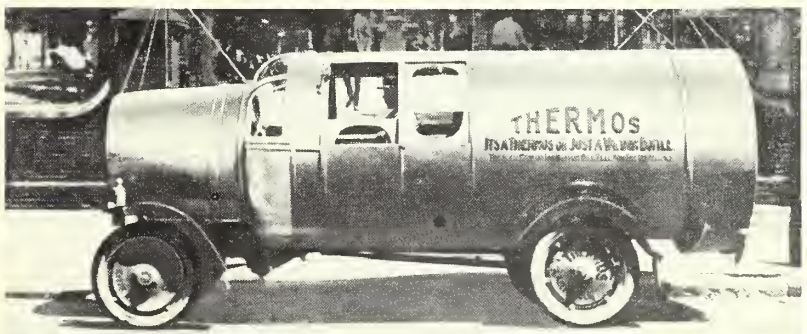
Small men are due to the fact that they must take with them a supply of food which is hard to carry.



Peary, too, kept happy with a Thermos bottle.



The famous Zeppelins made liberal use of Mr. Walker's wonderful bottles.



Long before public relations became big business, Walker was pulling stunts that kept his product in the nation's headlines.

writer. "The 'Thermos' bottle," he said, "imitates Cosmic Carpentry," and he went on to draw a parallel between the principle of the vacuum bottle and the earth's absorption of radiation from the sun. "If this can be true that human ingenuity has given us a bottle that will keep cold without ice and warm without fire, man may set up one more milestone on the long dreary road that he has traveled for thousands of years—in his journey from helpless brutal ignorance to the final complete knowledge

that will crown him ruler of the earth and his own destiny."

A few weeks of hard practical use by sportsmen, aviators, explorers, and other hardies proved that the Thermos actually did keep liquid hot without fire and cold without ice, and a short time after Mr. Brisbane's enthusiasms a colleague, Elbert Hubbard, hit print with: "We now have seven wonders of the world," he wrote. "The Electric Trolley Car, the Incandescent Lamp, the Telephone, the Automobile, the Aero-

plane, the Steel-skeleton Sky-scraper, and the Thermos Bottle."

Sir James professed no skill at glass-blowing and ran into complications in the actual joining of the bottles. Those that didn't crack at the neck nearly always flew into fragments when the air was withdrawn.

It wasn't until Dewar consulted Reinhold Burger, a German expert in glass-blowing, that he was able to perfect the vacuum bottle and continue with his study of gases. He never patented the (Continued on page 60)

There's no business like **YOUR OWN BUSINESS**

Most people who go into business
learn the hard way the facts presented here.

By **STANLEY H. BRAMS** and **JOHN J. MCGINNIS**

THERE'S NO BUSINESS like your own business. But if you don't know how to run it, the result is inevitable—no business. If you do, however, you have a statistically excellent chance of becoming a success.

During recent years, a U. S. Department of Commerce summary shows, about half of the new businesses started in the United States failed to remain in existence for more than two years. But a Dun & Bradstreet report on business failures over one six-month period since the war establishes that more than 85 percent of the failures were due to inexperience or incompetence in the management.

So, you must know what you are doing when you put out your own

shingle, whether for a gas station, an insurance agency, or a small machine shop.

Two young Michigan men did know. They had some background in furniture fabrication, and they sensed a market for legs of furniture, suitable for supply either to manufacturers or to do-it-yourself stores. They started with a capital investment of about \$12,000 plus an agreement with another concern to supply raw material and take part of their production. Those qualifications—know-how, money, and market—fitted well together. The first month of operations produced gross sales of \$3,000, and exactly one year later volume had mounted to a dizzy total of more than \$200,000.



What had happened? The components for success were all present in that case. But contrast that happy outcome with the experience told by an Illinois banker.

He related that a young man who had clerked in a grocery came into a modest legacy and immediately opened up a store down the street. But he had not learned the ingredients of his employer's success. Trying to be different, he stocked obscure brands of merchandise that were not in ready demand. To compound that error, he bought so heavily from one wholesale house that he was unable to round out his stocks from other suppliers. He came into the bank for help after he realized his problem. But he was too late. The early



Check the flow of traffic before deciding where you will locate.



You'll probably need to borrow some money. Have all your facts at hand.



Measure your space so you can plan your fixture layout intelligently.



Every day there are grand openings with high hopes for success.

Unfortunately, in too many cases this is the way the story ends. →

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS

months of initial expense and profitless operations had created the kind of picture that made him an indifferent credit risk. Within a year he had to close shop and go back to work for someone else, his small inheritance considerably shrunk and his opportunity wasted.



Manufacturers of fixtures can give a wealth of sales-getting information.

If you have ideas of going into business yourself, the most important first step you can take is a personal inventory. Look at yourself as analytically and cold-bloodedly as possible. You've ridden many times on the railroad, but do you know how to run it? Do you have what it takes to operate the business you are thinking about?

You should provide yourself with impartial answers to questions like these:

How about my personal physical characteristics — my energy, age, and state of health? (Because, going into business, you will have to do more things yourself than you can imagine before you start out; unless you're superlatively lucky you won't be able to hire people to do tasks that almost inevitably fall in the manager's hands.)



How about my personal managerial characteristics — perseverance, honesty, ability to make decisions (the right ones), organizing and planning ability, talent for directing others, attitude or disposition toward others, willingness to assume responsibility, ingenuity or ability to solve problems? (Every single one of those traits will figure in the size of your ultimate success or the narrowed boundaries of failure.)

Those qualities were not picked out of thin air. They are a condensed version of a rating scale developed by the U. S. Department of Commerce in its booklet *Establishing and Operating Your Own Business*. It seems likely that many of the business failures of past



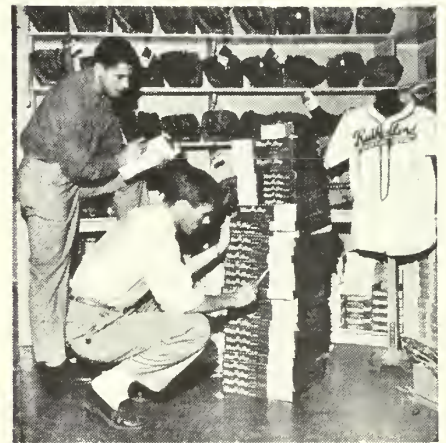
It's a good idea to serve an apprenticeship before you set up shop.

years, especially the 85 percent whose management lacked experience or competence, could have been avoided if careful heed had been paid to those qualifications.

If you have been thinking of starting your own business, logically it will be a kind of business you know about. Nothing, judging from experience which can be heard about on every hand, is more fatal than simply going into one kind of enterprise because you have a hankering for it, or some loose money with which to experiment, or because someone put what looks like a good opportunity in front of you. You must know what you are going into.

A Florida motel manager had good advice on that score. "I came down here," he said, "and, like everyone else, I guess, I figured I could run a motel. So I put everything I had into a down payment. I won't bore you with the details, but my wife and I found we knew nothing about motels — simply nothing. I was lucky; I found a buyer for my interest before I lost it, and I got out with a whole skin. That was four years ago. I liked it down here, so I got a job working for a manager who knew his business, and I learned enough so that I could qualify for this job."

He smiled. "See that place down the road?" He waved a sunburned arm. "A retired butcher from Philadelphia just



Smart businessmen keep a close running check on their stock.

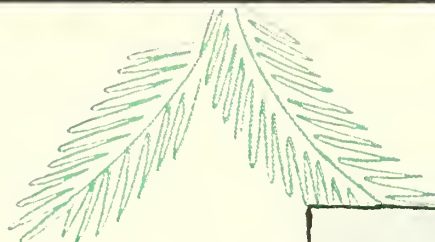
bought it. Mark my words—he'll be in trouble before the end of the season. Running a motel is a lot more complicated than sitting in the front office and collecting rent."

The more you know, the better your chances. Know-how is vital in your contacts with customers, with the suppliers of your merchandise or raw materials, and with the loan agencies whose credit approval you are likely to need sooner or later.

In retail trade more than mere selling
(Continued on page 50)



For the Sportsman



Sahib Bush Coat made by Utica-Duxbak. Lightweight jacket. Note four large expansion pockets. Price \$20.00.



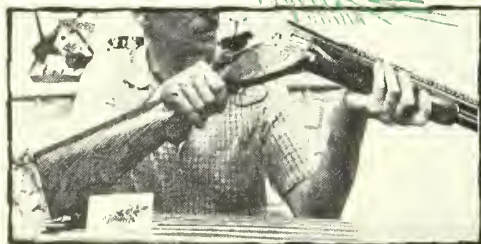
Knapp Insulated Boot, Style K100. Warm in coldest weather. Fully insulated, moisture-resistant uppers. Full leather lining. Price \$17.95.



Remington Model 572 Fieldmaster .22-caliber pump-action repeating rifle. Excellent for small game; \$49.95.



Lower left: Shakespeare 1800L spinning reel. 200-yard, 6-lb. monofilament, 4 to 1 gear ratio. Level wind. Price \$27.50. Rod, Shakespeare 1266L. Price \$22.95. Upper right: Garcia Companion salt-water rod and reel. Rod is eight ft. long. Agate guides. Rod \$32.50, Reel \$37.50.



Browning Grade V Superposed over-under shotgun. Available in 12 or 20 gauge, Choice of 2 chokes. Ventilated rib. Checkering. Exquisite engraving. Single trigger. Automatic ejection. Superb balance. Price, regular, \$615. Lightning model, about 1/2 lb. lighter, \$630.



Mercury Mark 10 outboard for fishermen. Features slow trolling speeds and estimated top speed of 26 m.p.h. Approx. \$325.00 f.o.b. Fond-du-lac.



South Bend's 3180 Hollow Glass fly rod and 1130 Oreno-matic fly reel. The rod can handle lightest flies. Rod \$19.95, Reel \$12.00.

at Christmas

Some selected gifts to fit any budget
for the man who likes the great outdoors.

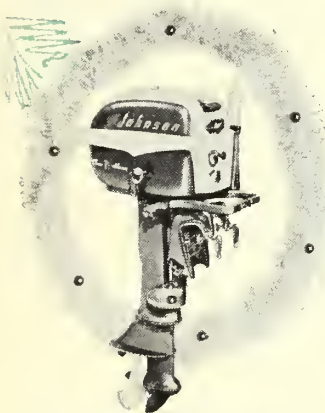
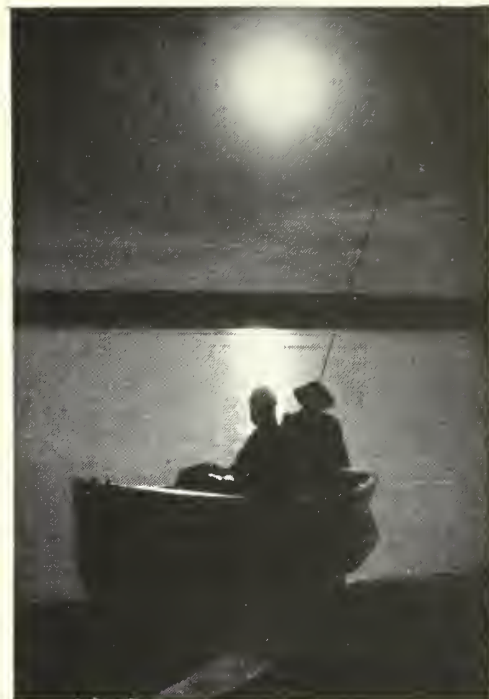
ON THESE PAGES you will find a number of articles to add to your shopping list that will appeal to your outdoor man.

The fisherman, the hunter or the camper can use one or more of these items, and they will contribute to the enjoyment of his favorite sport whether afield hunting game, on the water fishing, or just casu-

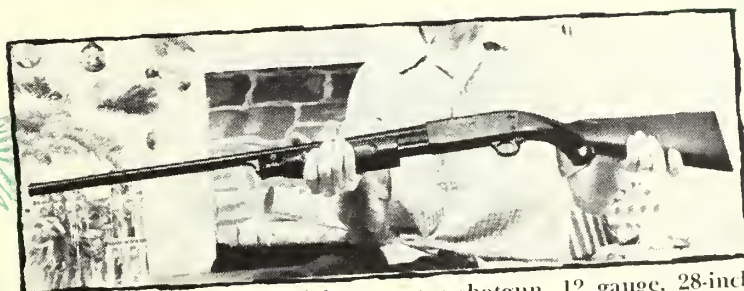
ally strolling in the great outdoors.

The products shown will fit almost any budget. You can spend less than five dollars or more than six hundred by purchasing one of these items for your favorite sportsman.

It might help to take this magazine with you when you go shopping in your local stores so that you can show the merchants the items in which you are interested.



Johnson Sea-Horse 7½. Popular with anglers. Features slip clutch, elliptical pull starting. Can be run with remote controls if desired; \$260.00 f.o.b. Waukegan.



Ithaca Model 37 Featherlight repeater shotgun, 12 gauge, 28-inch barrel, Raybar front sight, bottom ejection, Engraved. Price \$97.15.



Radar-Lite lantern. Spotlight, red flasher, batteries; \$11.95.

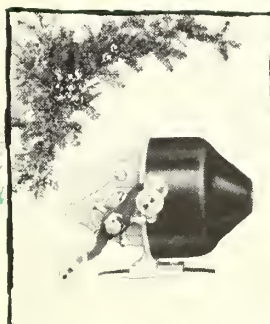
PHOTOS BY MARIA AGUILERA



Delta Power-King 1½-volt lantern. Quarter-mile beam of light, 15,000-beam candle power, 9" x 4½" x 9½". Price \$6.75. Red lens 35¢ extra.



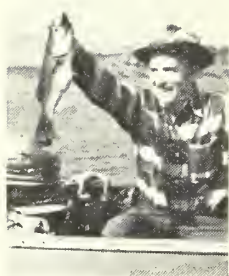
Anscollex II Camera. Big reflex viewfinder shows picture as it will appear. Metal construction; \$18.95.



Bronson Spin-King #700. Line can't twist because spool never turns. Maximum retrieve action; \$19.95.



Crow call made by Philip S. Olt Co. Low-toned "caw" of a wounded crow. Black hard rubber; \$2.50.



LEGION ROD AND GUN CLUB



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

DANNY KLOCK, 2725 Valley Road, Hatfield, Pa., has a novel one: "If you have difficulty finding a bench rest when you sight in your rifle, borrow your wife's folding ironing board. It fits into the car easily and makes a good, light portable bench rest."

GENE SWINGER, J. P. Ross Cotton Co., Essex, Mo., uses fishing equipment to aid in duck shooting. "When going after ducks," he advises, "take along a fishing reel with plenty of line. Tie the line to four or five of the decoys, then when you see wildfowl in the sky, give the line a few short jerks. The decoys will take on a live action and bring the ducks in."



ON THIS SUBJECT of duck or goose shooting, Harold W. Ziek, Route 3, Box 396, Everett, Wash., thinks he has the duck-blind situation under control. "For an ideal, portable, easy-to-set-up blind," he says, "use a bamboo curtain, available at any furniture store. They are inexpensive, can be purchased in several sizes. All you have to do is unroll it, set it up vertically and you have the perfect blind that will usually blend with the surroundings. But best of all, you can roll it up, carry it easily and use it in any location you choose."

IT HAS OFTEN been said that the average American hunting man doesn't place too much importance on the gun dog. Figures just released by the Fish and Wildlife Service throw doubt upon that statement: It seems that \$124,388,000 was spent on gun dogs alone last year.

PACIFIC SAILS, a good, 22-minute movie, 16-mm in color and sound, is available for loan free to Legion Posts. It's about Mexican sailfishing. The shots are taken from aboard a cabin cruiser and also a 14-foot, two-man skiff. Good action pictures of leaping sailfish. Write John D. Keith, Montague-Ocean City Rod & Reel Co., "A" and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pa. Give date at least a month in advance.

THE FOLLOWING story from the Pennsylvania Game Commission substantiates the generally accepted belief that among bow hunters as well as gun hunters there are many sportsmen and some rascals.

On October 6 an archer in McKean County stopped his auto and shot a broad-head arrow into a fawn deer, killing it. This was an illegal act because only antlered deer were legal game in the special season for bow and arrow hunters then in effect.

Shortly after this Game Law violation occurred, two bow hunters came out of the brush and onto the road nearby. They emerged in time to see the law breaker fire an arrow at a second antlerless deer that crossed the road ahead of his car.

The violator told these men he had made a mistake in killing the fawn and would report his illegal act to an officer. The two sportsmen doubted his story and made note of the car license number and other pertinent information. As soon as possible they reported the incident to Game Protector Robert Myers, Mt. Jewett, Penna. In company with State Policeman King, Myers cruised the area until the miscreant's auto was located and stopped. The suspect was placed under arrest. The guilty man was fined a total of \$200, plus \$9 costs, by the Justice of the Peace.

The violator paid his fine. The sportsmen received the hearty thanks of the officers.



BROWNING ARMS, that talented arms company in Ogden, Utah, that turns out those perfect-pointing-guns, tells us that it is having warm response to its new Superposed shotgun called the "Lightning"—a lightweight version of the old standby over-and-under, with the 20 gauge weighing six pounds, the 12 running only seven. The new lightweight, put on the market through sustained demand, was made possible through the clever use of special steels. Prices run from \$275 for the Grade I up to \$630 for the Grade V, the top model.

ITEMS FOR TRAPPERS: The beaver, naturally running mink a close second, is still the top animal moneywise along the traplines, and American females are still sticking up their noses at long-haired furs. Even so, the muskrat led the list of animals taken, with more than 5,000,000 being pelted in the 1954-55 season.

IF YOU ARE going to put your fishing equipment away or have done so already, Walter V. Cowderoy, Blaine, Wash., has help. "Clean all your spoons," he says, "and put them in a small box or jar and cover them with ordinary flour; this keeps them nice and bright and keeps the hooks from rusting."

AND ALSO on the clever side for fishermen is Evinrude's new "Fisherman" out-board motor, a unit that produces 5.5 OBC certified hp. at 4,000 r. p. m., has a weed-cutter that tears or cuts stringy weed or line attempting to wrap around or work between the prop and gear case, sells for a reasonable \$234.00. It can be used on prams, dinghies, canoes, rowboats, smaller utilities and sailboats, can troll at the extra slow speeds fishermen require, but also can get up to 12 m. p. h. when needed.



PRUDENCIA BERNALDO, 1041 Virginia Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va., has just gimmicked up what he calls a Fishing Rod Holder. Made of lightweight metal, it hangs from your belt on the side, sells for \$1. Mr. Bernaldo claims that it is too often that a fisherman needs two hands and has to ditch his rod. His holder solves all that.

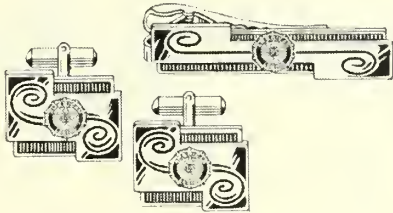
WHEN SHOOTING waterfowl this season make certain that you identify the bird you are swinging at before you fire. Fluoroscopic studies have just shown that the trumpeter swan, one of America's rare and endangered species, is being subjected to hunting pressure. The study of 100 of the birds at the Red Rock Lakes Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in Montana showed that 13 of the 100 birds were carrying lead pellets in their tissues, despite the fact that the trumpeter is on the totally protected list. The shooting may be due to the fact that the hunter mistakes the rare bird for the snow goose or some other species. But the trumpeter has a seven-foot wingspread and is much larger than any other bird on the legal shooting list. Watch it, men—know your bird before you shoot.

(Continued on page 59)



GIFTS

He's Sure to Appreciate



TIE BAR AND CUFF LINK SET

by Anson. Polished yellow gold finish with attractive black panel design. No. 73217M.....\$5.50



RING OF 10K YELLOW GOLD

with white gold inlay design on shank. Black onyx setting. No. 79146M.....\$21.73

MEMBERSHIP BUTTONS

MIDGET

10K.....\$2.70
14K.....3.69

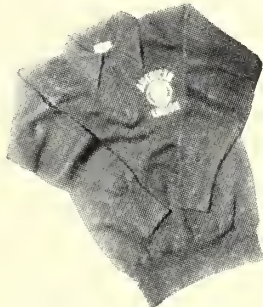
REGULATION

10K.....\$3.63
14K.....5.50

DIAMONDS—Full cut diamonds can be furnished in any of the above buttons. ADD the following diamond and setting cost to the cost of the desired button.

3 point diamond, \$11.00
5 point diamond, 18.70
8 point diamond, 26.40
10 point diamond, 33.00

All diamond prices plus button



SWEAT JACKET-SHIRT

Fleece lined cotton with ribbed cuffs and bottom. Half zipper. Navy blue. Small, medium, large and extra large. No. 7961M.....\$2.95



MELTON WOOL JACKET

Navy blue heavy 24-ounce cloth. Knit trim in blue and gold. Small, medium, large and extra large. No. 7805. \$9.95



UNIFORM SHIRTS

Tailored of the finest pre shrunk broadcloth. Large button down pockets and shoulder straps. Sleeves 32 to 35. Neck sizes 14 to 18.

White No. 7557M.....\$4.10
Blue No. 7567M.....4.40



EVANS LIGHTER

of polished golden metal with inlaid emblem in colors. No. 7965M \$4.00

Prices include Federal Excise Tax where Applicable. Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

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☐ Enclosed is check for \$

☐ Ship C.O.D. for \$

☐ Please rush a current Emblem Catalog.

Please rush delivery of the following:

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Name.....

Street.....

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L24-56



It's actually easy to save—when you buy Series E Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. Once you've signed up at your pay office, your saving is done *for you*. The Bonds you receive pay good interest—3% a year, compounded half-yearly when held to maturity. And the longer you hold them, the better your return. Even after maturity, they go on earning 10 years more. So hold on to your Bonds! Join Payroll Savings today—or buy Bonds where you bank.

**“Don’t worry,
I’m not going to sing”**



THE OLD LADY had lost her voice. That rich, vibrant contralto which had rung through opera's golden age was long gone. And she made no bones about it.

Standing at the network microphones, she'd loudly promise her audience: “Don’t worry. I’m not going to sing.”

Yet, every Christmas Eve, she did sing. And millions of homes hushed to listen. For *Stille Nacht. Heilige Nacht* does not demand a big voice. Rather, a big heart.

And Ernestine Schumann-Heink had always had that. From the beginning, when she threw away her budding career for love, only to wind up deserted with her four children. Through World War I, when she sang to sell Liberty Bonds while she had sons fighting—on both sides. Right up to the end of her turbulent life, she stayed warm, generous and brave.

Naturally, her adopted country loved her. Because Americans admire heart, and as the little stories in every daily paper show, they have plenty of it. That's one of the vital reasons why America is strong and why her Savings Bonds are a tremendous guarantee of security.

The heart and strength of 165 million Americans stand behind these Bonds.

There could be no better guarantee. So, for yourself, and for your country, invest in U.S. Savings Bonds regularly. And hold on to them.

Safe as America—U.S. Savings Bonds

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A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

WWI TERM INSURANCE TO GET FIRST DIVIDEND IN 25 YEARS; ALL DIVIDENDS UP FOR '57:

Increases in dividends all along the line are in prospect for GI insurance policy holders of both WW1 and WW2, for 1957. . . . In addition, holders of USGLI (WW1) term insurance policies will get their first dividend since 1932. . . . Only GI policies not faced with rosier dividend outlook for '57 are the post-Korea NSLI policies. . . . The law under which these were issued forbids dividend payments.

Amounts of the 1957 dividends on WW1 and WW2 insurance vary with the conditions of each policy, being affected by the class of policy it falls in (term or permanent), by the amount of the policy and by the age of the policy-holder. . . . The new dividends on WW1 term policies will average about 20% of the annual premium payment. . . . WW1 permanent policies will yield a slightly higher dividend than last year. . . . WW2 policies will average about 13% higher than last year, both in the term and permanent categories. . . . Increases will be greater than 13% in the older age groups, less than 13% in the younger.

As usual, all 1957 dividends will be paid on each policy on or about the anniversary date of the policy.

* * * *

WANTED: GI WHO PLAYED OWN TUNE ON HARMONICA AT HOSPITAL NEAR REGENSBURG, GERMANY, IN 1945:

Two GIs met on a base hospital's grounds near Regensburg, Germany, in 1945. . . . When one played a tune he had composed on the harmonica, the other proposed to write it down. . . . They never met again. . . . Now the man who wrote it down has interested a major music house in publishing the song, but cannot locate the harmonica-playing composer. . . . If the missing composer reads these words and writes to "Newsletter, the American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y." contact will be effected.

* * * *

HOW THE PRESENT CREDIT SITUATION AFFECTS GI LOANS:

GI home loans, at preferred interest rates, are harder to obtain, and may be almost unavailable very shortly, especially for new homes. . . . In some sections of the country no appreciable amount of lending money is available for them now. . . . The situation bids to become tighter, not easier.

Factors at work which create this situation include:

1. To check the inflation caused by pyramiding of buying on credit, the Federal Reserve System has caused basic interest rates on loans to shoot upward, in progressive steps, for more than a year. . . . Increased interest rates have been engineered deliberately to discourage easy credit buying, protect the value of the dollar.

2. Heavy mortgage lending for many years has tied up

in mortgages much of the money that has been available for such purposes, so that mortgage money is tighter today regardless of credit controls.

3. Steady increases in building costs, due to increases in costs of both materials and labor, require bigger mortgages for each house built, increase the drain on available mortgage money even more.

These factors affect GI mortgages in many ways. . . . GI mortgages are still pegged at 4½%. . . . Lenders, under the credit control of higher interest rates, easily get 5½% to 6% on similar risks elsewhere. . . . If mortgage money were abundant, there would be plenty for all kinds of mortgages, but, since it is not as plentiful as it was, what there is naturally gravitates toward the higher interest loans. . . . Tight money also gravitates toward the safer investments. . . . In home financing, the safer loans are on homes in which the owner has a fairly large personal interest. . . . Thus today's tight money is not easily attracted toward low-down-payment homes, which includes many GI loan-homes.

Most GI loans now available are discounted at the source, which means that the seller or builder gets an amount less than the face value of the mortgage, the lender taking a discount. . . . VA appraisals do not permit reckoning the cost of the discount of the mortgage in the price of the home. . . . Where appraisals represent accurate home value, builders must lose part of their fair return by paying the discount on the mortgage themselves, and this drives builders away from GI sales. . . . If VA appraisals represent more than true value (VA says they do not, but it is possible that some might), then the builder gets his fair share but the veteran actually pays the discount in the form of a higher price on the home. . . . Then his nominal 4½% interest rate is only a fictional advantage.

Discounts are higher the longer the term of the mortgage and the smaller the down payment. . . . In some areas, on a 30-year no-down-payment GI loan, as much as 9% of the face value of the mortgage now remains in in the lenders' hands as the discount.

Discounting puts the veteran back in competition for scarce money with the higher interest-paying non-GI borrowers. . . . Without discounting there would be practically no GI loans today. . . . Even with discounting, mortgage money is fast drying up, and in some areas of the country it is now being rationed by lenders to old customers (builders).

Net result: GI loan program fits the present nat'l credit situation like a 9AAA shoe fits a 10E foot.

The 1956 American Legion Nat'l Convention authorized appointment of a special committee to study the situation in detail. . . . The WW2 GI loan program was extended in the last Congress and may be extended further in a tapering-off program. . . . Korea GI loans have many years of eligibility ahead.

The Legion is interested in both preferred home-

buying positions for veterans and in the soundness of the national economy. . . . To the degree that a tightening of GI loans today is the result of necessary steps to safeguard the economy, a problem worthy of most careful study is posed for the special Legion committee, which hopes to report before Jan. 1.

* * * *

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND THE UNITED NATIONS:

Swift-moving events in the Middle East and Hungary, and the impotence of the United Nations to deal swiftly enough with them, sadly reaffirm the rightness of the often-maligned position of The American Legion regarding the United Nations. . . . After 11 years, the U.N. and the world may now be paying the price of that mush-headedness among organized U.N. sentimentalists which has habitually sought to make a sacred cow of the U.N. at the expense of seeing its weaknesses exposed and corrected.

Here is what successive American Legion conventions have urged for the U.N.:

As far back as 1942 the Legion emphasized that "No peace, however welcome, . . . can long endure unless it is made secure by the nations that have won it."

In 1945 the Legion welcomed the U.N. organization, and its Convention that year heralded above all else the obligation of the U.N. to keep the peace.

In 1946 the Legion urged that the U.N. Charter "be strengthened in the immediate future so as to make it more effective in seeking and keeping the peace." That was ten years ago, and only one year after the U.N. had been formed.

The 1947 National Convention said: "We emphasize again the importance of strengthening the U.N. The present defects . . . have thus far prevented the U.N. from becoming the great instrument for world-wide peace . . . for which it was designed."

The 1948 Convention called for "creation of an adequate, active, independent world police force under the control of a vitalized Security Council, together with a reserve force of national contingents."

The 1949 Convention hailed NATO as a substitute for the still-powerless U.N. but urged that the NATO countries "help in the strengthening of the U.N. Charter so that eventually it will be the U.N. and not the North Atlantic countries that will police world aggressors," for, said the Convention, "we support the U.N. We urge that its Charter be so strengthened that it can effectively stop aggression."

The 1950 American Legion Convention said: "We believe the U.N. can be made an effective world authority if the Charter is strengthened" to control the veto power, to control armaments, and establish "an effective, tyranny-proof international peace force."

In 1951, the Legion hopefully restated the 1950 position, verbatim.

In 1952, at the start of the U.N.'s eighth year, the Legion Convention said that it is a "sham and a delusion to speak of the U.N. as a united organization" and that as then constituted it was "ineffective as an instrument for world peace," and would be until the "fundamental changes" long called for were actually made.

In 1953 the continuing sham that the U.N. was what it was not led the Convention to support the "principles and purposes of the U.N.," to again urge that the Charter be "amended and strengthened" and warned that until that actually happened the U.S. had better watch to its own security on its own terms.

The 1954 Convention again supported U.S. participation in the U.N., but in terms of a forlorn hope that something effective might still be made of the body as a force for peace. We recognize, said the resolution, "the weakness and shortcomings of the U.N."

In 1955 the U.N. Charter was up for amendment. The Legion Convention that year urged "continuing support of the United Nations," and called again for control of the veto, control of armaments, and an effective U.N. police force against aggression.

And last September — in 1956 — the Legion Convention supported the "prime purposes of the U.N." However, it said, "We do not approve of the evident inadequacies of the organization, namely: its inability to maintain peace, its basic function; its failure up to now to prevent aggression . . . the Charter should be amended to meet these deficiencies."

How have these Legion policies generally been greeted in the U.S.? . . . Far too often the U.N. sentimentalists shrieked bloody murder, and labeled the Legion as anti-U.N. because each successive resolution was "critical" of the U.N.

Possibly the U.N. Charter cannot be amended to control the veto, to control armaments, and to police aggressors with its own forces. . . . If member nations block these corrective steps in spite of what all people of good will urge (and that is a possibility) then the U.N. is a failure in its basic function, and its permanent value may never go beyond that of a "debating society," and all the world must accept that fact.

But if there is any possible way to make the needed amendments, then public opinion in the U.S. and all nations must clamor for these amendments, as the Legion has been clamoring for 11 years. . . . And the first step would be for all the pro-U.N. societies to quit trying to make a sacred cow of the U.N. as it is, quit bristling at every criticism of the U.N., and work as the Legion has done to support the principles and loudly demand the changes that would make the principles work.

If it has been possible all along to make the U.N. a real guarantor of the peace, then the over-sentimental friends of the U.N. have, by attempts to stifle all criticism of it, done their worst — not their best — for world peace in the 11 sad years just past.

The U.N. Korea action was, to all intents, actually a U.S. action. . . . Now, out of the present mess, the U.N. decision of Nov. 4 to police the Middle East can be a turning point either way — depending upon its success — and it behooves all who place any trust in the U.N. at all to recognize that.

Similarly, the U.N.'s words on Hungary show that the U.N. spirit is willing . . . But if the words come to naught, then this may be the last chance for all U.N. friends to take off the blindfolds of sentimentality and yell for the needed improvements even if that seems "critical."

* * * *

PATCH FOR LIBERATORS OF COLMAR:

Members of U.S. forces in WW2 engaged in the hostilities and the freeing of the city of Colmar, France are now entitled to the Coat of Arms of Colmar, an embroidered patch. For further information query: The 82nd Division Association, 26 East 39th Street, New York 16, N.Y. "Newsletter" believes there is a charge for these patches, as there is for most French medals and decorations, but is not informed fully on this matter.

DECEMBER 1956

Nat'l Executive Committee Holds Annual Fall Meetings

Three major nat'l American Legion events in recent weeks included:

(a) The homecoming of newly elected Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel, in his home town of Danville, Va., on Sept. 29. (See picture spread on page 44.)

(b) The annual conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis, Oct. 14-16.

(c) The annual fall meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis, Oct. 17-19.

At the Commanders and Adjutants Conference, the elected and administrative heads of the 58 Legion Departments met at Indianapolis, reviewed nat'l programs and problems of The American Legion, and heard reports from the heads of the various Nat'l Commissions of the Legion.

The conferees emphasized increased membership, and pledged 1957 membership in excess of 1956. Within a week of their return home, membership for 1957 was running 79,000 ahead of the same date the previous year.

The meeting was immediately followed by the meetings of the Nat'l Executive Committee, which heard similar reports and took official action on various Legion policy matters.

The NEC meetings were quiet, businesslike. While there was a lack of controversial issues, as compared with many meetings in recent years, the NEC passed several important resolutions dealing with Legion affairs, as well as a host of resolutions essentially reaffirming previous policies but now requiring repassage. (All policies which require legislation must be renewed when a new U. S. Congress convenes in order to remain in effect.)

Convention Code

Two important resolutions that were adopted dealt with the management of Legion nat'l affairs. They came from a special Subcommittee on Reorganization, headed by William McKinley (N. J.).

The first of these provided a uniform code of procedure for the conduct of nat'l conventions, as authorized by the Los Angeles Convention last September.

The new code prescribes the conduct

and rules of conventions which shall obtain unless revised by a majority of the delegates at any particular convention. Its purpose is to speed up and increase the efficiency of nat'l conventions, whose business has often lagged in the past through the need of formulating rules for the convention after it has convened.

Research

The second reorganization policy passed by the NEC seeks more efficient organization of both the research activities and the publication of internal literature of The American Legion. It would create a single research agency within the Legion to serve all commissions, and would provide for centralized coordination of releases and internal publications of the nat'l organization.

Both the research and the coordination of information bulletins would be the responsibility of the Public Relations Commission. The NEC approved the proposal and charged the Nat'l Adjutant with the responsibility of carrying it out. The proposal is based on a comparison between current nat'l Legion practices and those of large corporations and other large organizations in efficiently

meeting their research and informational publication needs.

Appearing before the NEC were Mrs. Carl Zeller (Ohio), Nat'l President, The American Legion Auxiliary, and Chester F. Naumowicz (Md.), newly-elected Chef de Chemin de Fer of the 40&8.

Mrs. Zeller brought greetings of the Auxiliary and pledged to back up the programs of The American Legion to the hilt. Chef Naumowicz brought greetings of the 40&8 and announced that the 40&8 would dedicate itself to bringing new membership into The American Legion during the coming year.

Members of the NEC were guests of Nat'l Cmdr Daniel at a dinner at the Indianapolis Athletic Club on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 18, where Paul Harvey, news analyst, gave an inspiring talk as the featured speaker.

Conventions

William Burke (Calif.), President of the 1956 Convention Corporation, gave a detailed report on the operations of the 1956 Nat'l Convention.

Al McCormick (N. J.), gave a detailed progress report on plans for the 1957 Nat'l Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., set for Sept. 16-19. Atlantic City hotels are ample and of excellent quality, he reported, and the entire Convention area is centrally located.

The huge Atlantic City Convention

OUTSTANDING LEGION PROJECTS: Michigan



AMERICAN LEGION HOSPITAL, BATTLE CREEK, MICH. Among the oldest and best known American Legion hospitals, this is a joint State and Legion project. State provided the plant, which is fully equipped and operated by the American Legion Dept of Michigan. Once packed with general patients, the hospital is now and long has been a TB hospital. Dedicated by Marshal Foch in November, 1921, modernization began with a new wing opened in 1954 and is still under way. Patients come from all over the State.

Hall can accommodate not only the business meetings of the Convention, but even the drum and bugle corps competition, he said. The parade can march through the Convention Hall, he added, and accommodations for the Nat'l Commander's dinner are more than ample.

Arrangements have been made to hold over ready-built floats from the Miss America Parade of 1957 which may be redecorated for the Legion parade.

Harry Foster (Calif.), chmn of the Nat'l Convention Commission, reported on plans for the future conventions. No site has been selected for 1958, said Foster. Chicago is interested, he reported, but had made no final commitment. Chicago officials had been asked for a definite commitment by Nov. 15. If Chicago made no commitment by then, the Convention Commission was empowered by the NEC to select a site.

Charles Collatos (Mass.), announced that Boston was ready to take the 1958 Convention and that \$75,000 had been made available for advanced underwriting by the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston. In the event Chicago commits itself to the 1958 Convention, the NEC definitely authorized Boston as the site of the 1960 Convention.

The 1959 Convention is already scheduled for Minneapolis-St. Paul, where the first convention was held 40 years earlier. Foster reported that cities interested in future conventions include Washington, D. C.; Miami Beach, Fla.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Philadelphia, Detroit, Denver, and Cleveland.

Nat'l Security

The report of the Nat'l Security Commission was given by Chmn Will Nicholson (Colo.) The report emphasized that the maintenance of the draft, and U. S. leadership in nuclear weapons, have long been urged by The American Legion as keystones of our nat'l defense.

Rehabilitation

The report of the Rehabilitation Commission reviewed progress and problems

in the field of veterans' benefits. The report was given by Chmn Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.) It emphasized that the War Veterans Security Bill, seeking an improved pension position for older veterans, based on need and age, would be reintroduced in the new Congress promptly, following its failure to clear the Senate before the last Congress adjourned; that a detailed analysis of the report of the Bradley Commission is being prepared and will soon be available; that a revised Post service officer's manual will soon be out.

The annual Rehabilitation Conference will be held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 26-Mar. 1, said the report.

Americanism

The report of the Americanism Commission was given by Chmn James F. Daniel, Jr. (S. C.) It outlined Americanism objectives for the coming year, including:

(a) Revision and reprinting of the "Back to God" and Junior Baseball handbooks; (b) a step-up of research in and published reports on subversive influences in America; (c) acceleration of the Get Out the Vote campaign, prior to Election Day; (d) acceleration of Legion programs aimed at positive Americanism, including a test drive in a selected State to increase participation in the Nat'l Oratorical Contest; (e) completion of a Flag etiquette film, and efforts to get certain vague wording in the U. S. Flag Code clarified, and (f) work with the Legislative Commission to implement Americanism mandates requiring legislation that were passed at the last Nat'l Convention.

Child Welfare

The report of the Child Welfare Commission was given by Vice Chmn Dr. Samuel Loveman (N. J.), in the absence of Chmn George Ehinger (Del.)

The report emphasized the interest of the Child Welfare Commission in mental health, child labor, retarded children, the shortage of trained personnel

in professional fields related to problems of children, juvenile delinquency, cutbacks in public aid for child welfare cases, increased teen-age venereal disease, narcotics—and other areas where remedial work is necessary for the good of American children.

The American Legion and its affiliates spent \$7,153,484.88 in child welfare during the 12-month period ending May 31, 1956, said the report, bringing to more than \$132 million the total expenditure in this activity since 1925. Greatest expenditure was at the Post, Unit and Voiture level.

The report indicated that a new child welfare program is in preparation, to be designed to encourage self-reliance, thrift and industry among children.

Public Relations

The report of the Public Relations Commission was given by Vice Chmn James Howie (Calif.) in the absence of Chmn James V. Demarest (N. Y.)

Howie gave the NEC a progress report on the activities of the Nat'l Public Relations Commission in support of the many policies and programs of the Legion.

He also announced plans for the 1957 "Back to God" TV program on Four Chaplains Day, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The supply of Post Publicity Officers Handbooks, printed in 1951, is now exhausted, said the report, and plans for a revised reprinting are under way.

Internal Affairs

The report of the Internal Affairs Commission was given by Chmn Addison T. Drummond (Fla.)

The Commission brought 22 resolutions before the NEC, all of which represent previous policy of The American Legion requiring reactivation in order to remain in effect.

The subcommittee on membership and post activities under Chmn Howard C. Kingdom (Ohio), reported formulation of an "Ask Your Neighbor" membership campaign, to be initiated Jan.

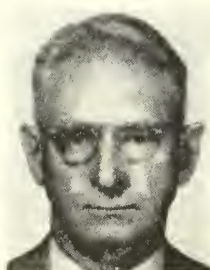
AMONG DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1956-57

KANSAS



HOWARD F. LAWRENCE
Post 19
Garduci

MEXICO



WILLIAM E. STONE
Post 2
Mexico City

MINNESOTA



EVERETT Z. GETTEN
Post 118
Wayzata

MISSISSIPPI



JACK PACE
Post 93
Magee

MONTANA



RUSSELL W. LINDBORG
Post 27
Missoula

NEVADA



CALVIN J. DODSON
Post 30
Sparks

I as part of an effort to exceed previous membership by the Legion's birthday, Mar. 15-17, 1957.

Finance

Approved by the NEC was the nat'l budget for 1957, reported by the National Finance Commission and presented by Chmn Harold P. Redden (Mass.)

For the second straight year a deficit budget was approved. Total budget is \$5,610,550, representing a deficit in scheduled operations of \$75,425. The deficit, Redden reported, is due to the dues increase voted by the 1956 Nat'l Convention not taking effect until Dec. 1. The dues increase should result in a balanced budget for 1958, Redden reported.

Economic

The report of the Economic Commission, given by Chmn Adolph Bremer (Minn.), reviewed veterans' employment today and summarized existing problem in veterans' preference in Civil Service.

Foreign Relations

The report of the Foreign Relations Commission was given by Chmn Rogers Kelley (Tex.)

Recommendations in the report included:

(a) Rigid enforcement of Sec. 1732 of the U. S. Code, Title 22, requiring the President to use all means short of war to secure the release of Americans unjustly detained by a foreign gov't.

(b) Denial of any foreign aid to pro-Soviet nations, specifically Yugoslavia.

Establishment of a staff of the Foreign Relations Commission in the Legion Washington office was also announced. The Commission has operated without a staff for several years.

Special Citations

Special citations were awarded by the NEC to three newspapermen who had rendered exceptional service in helping The American Legion secure passage of the GI Bill of Rights in 1944.

The citations, proposed by Past Nat'l Cmdr John Stelle (Ill.), went to Frank K. Reilly of the *Boston-American*; and

to Dupont Wright and Rolfe Edmondson, both of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Reilly's work in reporting how individual Congressmen stood during the campaign for enactment of the GI Bill was cited.

Wright and Edmondson were both cited for their special services on the night of June 4, 1944 in helping locate Rep. John Gibson (Ga.) in a successful attempt to fly him to Washington in the nick of time to break a stalemate in a Congressional committee, and thus save the GI Bill from defeat.

Philippine Report

An interim report on affairs of the Dept of the Philippines was given by a special committee headed by Past Nat'l Cmdr Harry Colmery (Kan.) Progress in ironing out previous irregularities in the Philippine Dept was reported.

Appointments

The NEC approved standing committee and commission appointments for the new Legion year. Total appointments to national commissions and committees are too numerous to list here. Chairmen are as follows:

National Commissions: *Americanism*, James F. Daniel, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; *Child Welfare*, David V. Addy, Detroit, Mich.; *Convention*, Joe H. Adams, Miami, Fla.; *Economic*, Stanley M. Huffman, Ewing, Nebr.; *Finance*, Harold P. Redden, Springfield, Mass.; *Foreign Relations*, Rogers Kelley, Edinburg, Tex.; *Internal Affairs*, Addison P. Drummond, Bonifay, Fla.; *Legislative*, Jerome F. Duggan, St. Louis, Mo.; *Publications*, John Stelle, McLeansboro, Ill.; *Public Relations*, William R. Burke, Los Angeles, Calif.; *Rehabilitation*, Robert M. McCurdy, Pasadena, Calif.; *National Security*, Will F. Nicholson, Denver, Colo.

National committees come under various commissions. Chairmen of committees are as follows:

Under Americanism:

Accident Prevention John Coyne, Gretna, La.; *Boys' State*, Charles Hamilton, St. Louis, Mo.; *Counter-subversive Activities*, Dr. J. E. Martie, Reno, Nev.;

Marksmanship, Henry W. Borman, Port Wentworth, Ga.; *Religious Emphasis*, Rev. Bernard W. Gerdon, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Sons of The American Legion*, Al W. Leonhard, DeKalb, Ill.

Under Child Welfare:

Area A, Raymond Greenwood, Montpelier, Vt.; *Area B*, Elsie J. Beatty, Parkersburg, W. Va.; *Area C*, Maurice T. Webb, Newnan, Ga.; *Area D*, Percy E. Barry, Boone, Ia.; *Area E*, Dr. Foster R. Sims, Palmer, Alaska; *Education and Scholarships*, Henry "Ray" Sherrett, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Under Convention:

Contests Supervisory, Norton R. Ganger, Asheville, N. C.; *Distinguished Guests*, A. L. Starshak, Chicago, Ill.; *Transportation*, W. N. Pippin, Wilmington Del.

Under Economic:

Agricultural and Conservation, Earl Chandler, Boise, Idaho; *Employment*, Frank O. Sether, Olympia, Wash.; *Housing*, Sylvan King, Washington, D. C.; *Labor Relations*, Alfred P. Chamie, Los Angeles, Calif.; *Veterans Preference*, Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton, Mass.

Under Finance:

Emblem, Julius Levy, Uniontown, Pa.; *Investments Policy*, A. E. McCormick, Mountain Lakes, N. J.; *Overseas Graves Decoration Trust*, Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel, Danville, Va.

Under Foreign Relations:

Inter-American, Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, Calif.

Under Internal Affairs:

Constitution and By-Laws, Halsey W. Stickel, Newark, N. J.; *Graves Registration and Memorial*, Maneel B. Taleott, Waukegan, Ill.; *Membership and Post Activities*, Churchill T. Williams, Oelwein, Ia.; *Pilgrimage*, W. Dean Mathis, Washington, D. C.; *Resolutions Assignment*, Charles W. Griffith, Manning, S. C.; *Trophies, Awards and Ceremonials*, Robert H. Lounsberry, McCallsburg, Ia.

Under Rehabilitation:

Area A, Frederick M. Browning, Providence, R. I.; *Area B*, Forest

AMONG DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1956-57

NEW HAMPSHIRE



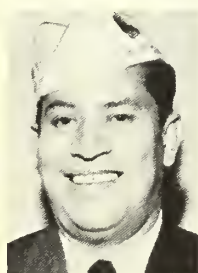
CHARLES H. DEVINE
Post 2
Manchester

NEW JERSEY



HARRY N. WEEKS
Post 73
East Orange

NEW MEXICO



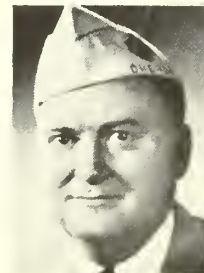
MIKE ALARID
Post 72
Albuquerque

NEW YORK



MARTIN B. MCKNEALLY
Post 152
Newburgh

OREGON



DON EVA
Post 1
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA



JOSEPH P. GAVENONIS
Post 452
Mifflin

Groves, Gassaway, W. Va.; *Area C*, Gray A. Mann, Alexandria, La.; *Area D*, Carle B. Lenker, Winner, S. Dak.; *Area E*, John C. Dunn, Hermosa Beach, Calif.; *Insurance Advisory Board*, Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio; *Medical Advisory Board*, Dr. Winfred Overholser, Washington, D. C.

Under National Security:

Aeronautics, Roscoe Turner, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Civil Defense*, Niel R. Allen, Grants Pass, Oreg.; *Merchant Marine*, Henry C. Parke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Military Affairs*, William C. Doyle, Burlington, N. J.; *Naval Affairs*, Emmett G. Lenihan, Seattle, Wash.; *Law and Order*, George Mingle, Columbus, Ohio; *National Security Training*, Granville S. Ridley, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

JUNIOR BASEBALL:

Ambassadors Return

A team of boys picked from American Legion Junior Baseball teams returned to the U. S. via Miami Airport on Oct. 24 after a goodwill tour of baseball exhibitions in Latin America.

The Ambassadors, as the Legion-sponsored youngsters were nicknamed, came home with a record of 10 wins, 7 losses and 2 ties against top-notch Latin American teams.

They flew to San Salvador, El Salvador, from Miami on Sept. 26 where they won three games.

A scheduled visit to Managua, Nicaragua had to be cancelled when President Somoza was killed.

The Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone were the sites of a win and a loss. In Panama, the Ambassadors met with the newly-elected President, Ernest De LaGuardia, who turned out to be an enthusiastic baseball fan.

The team also met with Governor General of the Canal Zone W. C. Potter, who made his private railway car available to them so that they could tour the Canal Zone.

Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia were the next stops on the tour. In Cartagena, the team dropped two games in one of the ultra-modern ball parks which are being built all through the Caribbean area.

The last stop on the mainland was at the booming modern city of Caracas, where the Ambassadors won one and lost two games in the University Stadium.

The boys next flew to Puerto Rico, where they won one and lost two games at San Juan and Caguas.

Their final series was in Havana, Cuba, where they won one and tied one.

At every stop the Ambassadors played to large and enthusiastic crowds. The reaction from both the press and government officials was outstanding. Before the team even returned to the U. S., letters arrived at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis praising the team and asking for a continuation of the goodwill tour in future years.

One immediate result of the tour was a movement in The American Legion Dep't of Panama to organize a Junior Baseball program.

NATIONAL SECURITY:

To Help Out

Now available for local radio broadcasts are transcriptions of five (of a planned series of six) interviews with aviation leaders on the subject: Air Power in An Age of Peril.

The 30-minute transcriptions, part of the Legion's nat'l security program, are available without charge, for local broadcasting, through the American Legion Nat'l Public Relations Division, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

Legionnaires are urged to seek broadcasting of the programs over local radio stations, as a part of the Legion's service of public information on military defense problems.

The first five transcriptions, now ready, are interviews with:

1. Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles.

2. Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air Garrison Norton and Vice Admiral T. S. Combs.

3. Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, Deputy Army Chief of Staff for Research and Development, and Maj. Gen. Hamilton H. Howze, Chief of the Army's Aviation Division.

4. Lt. Gen. Joseph Smith, Commanding General of Military Air Transport Service, and Stuart G. Tipton, President, the Air Transport Ass'n.

5. Dr. John F. Victory, Executive Secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and Nat'l Legion Commander Dan Daniel.

VETERANS DAY:

At New Orleans

As this issue went to press, the official nat'l observance of Veterans Day for 1956 by the Nat'l American Legion was set for Sunday, Nov. 11 at New Orleans, La. Meanwhile the Dep'ts, Districts and Posts and thousands of American communities planned their own Veterans Day observances.

Last year, Nat'l Legion Veterans Day observances were held at Gettysburg, Pa., and each year they are held in a different section of the country.

The program at New Orleans this year included:

(a) Laying of a wreath at Chalmette Cemetery by Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel.

(b) A major address in the New Orleans Municipal Auditorium by Cmdr Daniel on the theme "Peace with Honor."

(c) Participation by Mrs. Carl W. Zeller, Nat'l Auxiliary President; Rev. Bernard W. Gerdon, Nat'l Chaplain; Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long; De Lesseps Morrison, Mayor of New Orleans, and Judge Bernard Bagert, Chmn of the New Orleans Veterans Day Program.

(d) A two-hour parade of military units and Legionnaires.

AMONG DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1956-57

PHILIPPINES



ROBERT O. PHILLIPS
Post 1
Manila

TEXAS



JOE L. MATTHEWS
Post 482
Fort Worth

VIRGINIA



WESLEY R. COFER, JR.
Post 48
Phoebus

WASHINGTON



C. L. JOHNSON
Post 104
Bellevue

WEST VIRGINIA



EVERETT D. HARDMAN
Post 20
Charleston

WISCONSIN



GILBERT A. ELLMANN
Post 210
Wausau

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Charles T. Nelson (1954), Post 125, Pollard, Ark.

Edward J. Sharkey (1947) and **Milton D. Sapiro** (1949) and **Jeremiah W. Jackson** (1955), Post 40, San Francisco, Calif.

Al R. Ebrite (1949) and **Charles F. Billingsley** (1948), Post 350, Los Angeles, Calif.

Daniel Haley (1956), Post 399, San Jose, Calif.

Jacob E. Wexler (1956), Post 414, Los Angeles, Calif.

Peter A. Despart (1956), Post 804, Los Angeles, Calif.

Henry Simon (1956), Post 12, Norwalk, Conn.

William T. Coney, Jr. (1955), Post 131, Hartford, Conn.

Stephen Radowski and **Ovila Dugnette** (both 1954), Post 139, Hartford, Conn.

Charlie B. Jones (1954), Post 92, Lavonia, Ga.

Clifford L. Hill and **William Hegstrom** (both 1956), Post 6, Macomb, Ill.

Wilbur Castleman and **Raymond Lips** (both 1956), Post 133, Maywood, Ill.

P. T. Haas (1951) and **Sylvester Yamey** (1956), Post 82, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

John F. Williams (1950), Post 53, St. John, Kans.

Dock Turner (1954), Post 216, Russell Springs, Ky.

Jacob Kessler (1953), Post 5, Worcester, Mass.

Maurice Radnofsky and **Ralph Hall** (both 1956), Post 78, Dorchester, Mass.

Clarence M. Augustine and **Raymond A. McCarty** (both 1956), Post 107, Natick, Mass.

Jacob A. Moussette (1956), Post 343, Northbridge, Mass.

Alfred Hanson and **Anthony J. Nelson** (both 1956), Post 106, Grayling, Mich.

Norman C. Sharkey and **Whitbeck A. Scott** and **Henry G. Bell** (all 1953), Post 127, Marine City, Mich.

Abe Ratner (1954), Post 1, Minneapolis, Minn.

Grover Mansfeldt and **Ira R. Rogers** (both 1955), Post 38, Redwood Falls, Minn.

Cecil L. Bennett (1953) and **James J. Carroll** (1954) and **Joseph L. Turcotte** (1954) and **William E. Colbath** (1954), Post 8, Dover, N. H.

Charles C. MacDonald (1956), Post 82, Gorham, N. H.

Aaron Smith (1956), Post 104, Atlantic City, N. J.

H. Otto Wagner (1955), Post 31, Little Falls, N. Y.

John Giocapassi (1956), Post 108, New York, N. Y.

George B. McAvoy (1944) and **Robert J. Gray** (1946), Post 134, Rochester, N. Y.

George Dracos (1955), Post 358, Pulaski, N. Y.

Thomas A. O'Neill (1952), Post 504, Au Sable Forks, N. Y.

Alvin F. Schreiner and **Carl J. Buehrle** and **William L. Sebiesel** (all 1950) and **Grant Reinhold** (1956), Post 665, Buffalo, N. Y.

Louis A. Berge (1956), Post 712, New York, N. Y.

William Titus (1956), Post 911, Cato, N. Y.

Frank J. Turner and **Henry J. Scroope** (both 1954), Post 930, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William R. Moffat (1950), Post 1736, Rego Park, N. Y.

Jake Nurkin (1939), Post 7, Durham, N. C.

T. A. Childs (1956), Post 9, Charlotte, N. C.

Chris Polston (1946), Post 49, Kent, Oreg.

Arthur Beilin and **Frederick A. Mublenberg** and **Philip K. Howard** and **Lou A. Armose** (all 1945), Post 12, Reading, Pa.

Sidney Harrison (1941) and **Thomas V. Robbins** (1942) and **Joseph O'Hara** (1943), Post 153, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. Merle Neville (1952), Post 481, Midland, Pa.

Richard McLaughlin and **William Cameron** (both 1956), Post 35, Providence, R. I.

Walter Rubach (1948), Post 118, Hartford, S. Dak.

M. L. Hopson and **Carl E. Tbain** (both 1946) and **Herbert L. Kokernot, Jr.** (1947), Post 79, Alpine, Tex.

James P. Clayton (1955), Post 71, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. E. McConville (1951) and **Irving E. Stimpson** (1952) and **Arthur H. Keppler** (1953) and **Addis Gutmann** (1954), Post 1, Seattle, Wash.

Rodney H. Griffin (1948), Post 42, Dayton, Wash.

Edgar I. Jersild (1955), Post 205, Janesville, Wis.

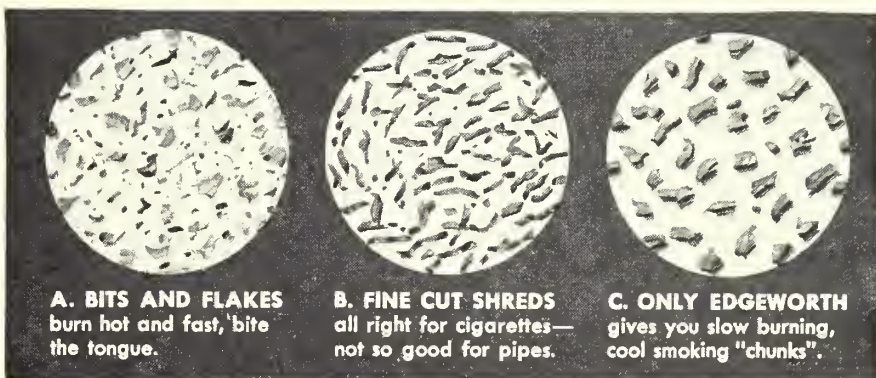
Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

3 SECRETS OF COOLER SMOKING

WITH ANY PIPE

1. The Right Tobacco

Experts agree white burley is the finest, coolest smoking tobacco of all. For this reason, many pipe tobaccos contain burley. But not one in over 50 years has ever equalled Edgeworth's way with white burley. Edgeworth tobacco buyers look for a certain type of white burley, grown on well-drained land on sunny hillsides, just like fine wine grapes or fine coffee. Then, like fine wine, these special burleys are aged for years before blending.



A. BITS AND FLAKES
burn hot and fast, bite the tongue.

B. FINE CUT SHREDS
all right for cigarettes—
not so good for pipes.

C. ONLY EDGEWORTH
gives you slow burning,
cool smoking "chunks".

2. The Correct Cut

Many a smoker used to rub a slice of tobacco carefully between his palms, until it formed chunks of just the right size to pack right and smoke cool. Now Edgeworth does all this before the tobacco is packaged. No other tobacco manufacturer can duplicate the Edgeworth cut—because it's actually "ready-rubbed" by an exclusive process. See in the picture what a difference this makes. Edgeworth's even-sized chunks (Picture C) burn slow and cool with never a touch of tongue bite. No other tobacco is "ready-rubbed" like this. And tests show that Edgeworth smokes 8 to 10 degrees cooler than other tobaccos tested.



3. Factory Freshness

Edgeworth's exclusive wrap-around pouch is heat-sealed. Moisture can't get in—proof that freshness can't get out! And no bulky corners in your pocket. You can always count on Edgeworth, America's finest pipe tobacco for over 50 years.

LARUS & BROTHER CO., INC.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

**AMERICA'S COOLEST
SMOKE**
(8 TO 10 DEGREES
COOLER)



EDGEWORTH

AMERICA'S FINEST PIPE TOBACCO

Huge Legion Pilgrimage to Europe Planned to Follow 1957 Convention

Among plans developed in some detail at the meeting of the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee, Oct. 17-19, were those for the fourth decennial American Legion Pilgrimage to Europe, immediately following the National Convention at Atlantic City next year.

1957 marks the 40th anniversary of the entry of the U. S. into WWI. Previous Pilgrimages to scenes of former battle on a large scale were held in 1927, 1937, and 1947.

The Legion's Nat'l Convention was held in Paris in 1927, when more than 20,000 Legionnaires attended in the French capital and toured Europe. That was the last convention held abroad.

In 1937, following the biggest convention of all in New York, more than 5,800 members of Legion families made the European trip.

The war-torn state of Europe in 1947 kept the 30th anniversary Pilgrimage down in size, but a fair representation of Legionnaires reserved their vacation time for the Pilgrimage that year.

With Europe back on its feet, and with thousands of WW2 Legionnaires now interested in a sentimental journey to the ETO, the 1957 Pilgrimage bids fair to mark the biggest return of Legionnaires and their families to old wartime scenes since the 1927 Convention. Plans for the 1957 Pilgrimage took definite shape with the approval by the NEC in October of the recommenda-

tions of the Pilgrimage Committee, headed by James P. Ringley of Chicago.

Recommendations included:

(1) Appointment of the American Express Company as the official tour agency.

(2) Designation of Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel as the leader of the Pilgrimage. Cmdr Daniel's successor will have taken office by that time, but advanced planning does not permit waiting until the elections at the 1957 Convention.

(3) Authorization of the United States Lines as the official steamship line, with the S.S. *America* as the flagship, and both Pan-American and Trans World airlines as the official airlines, with special flights to be designated. Other air and ship lines will also accommodate Legion pilgrims.

(4) The Nat'l Cmdr's party will be the official party and will be limited to 200 for purposes of attendance at official functions. For other purposes, however, there is no limit on any party except those of travel and hotel accommodations. First sailing will be from New York on Sept. 20, the day after the final session of the Nat'l Convention at Atlantic City. The official tour will take 28 days, with visits to England, France, Italy, West Germany, and Belgium. Official invitations have already been received from the heads of all governments involved.

(5) More than 12 different itineraries

have already been drawn up for Legionnaires who would prefer a different Pilgrimage plan from that of the official party and the official agency is empowered to draw up other itineraries for individuals or parties who wish to make their own Pilgrimage visits.

(6) A package plan, not to exceed \$10 in cost per person, has been organized to cover the following incidentals of Pilgrimage travel: (a) passport, (b) personal insurance, (c) official tour certificate, and (d) badge.

Legionwide

The Pilgrimage is an official visit to Europe, recognized by the respective governments, open to all members of The American Legion and The American Legion Auxiliary and their immediate families (when accompanied by Legionnaires or Auxiliaries).

To emphasize that it is not merely a tour for Legion officials, National Legion Commander Dan Daniel (Va.) and National Auxiliary President Mrs. Carl W. Zeller (Ohio), have issued an open invitation to all Legionnaires and Auxiliaries who can work out an itinerary suitable to their budget and time, to join in the Pilgrimage.

Many factors influence the cost of crossing the Atlantic.

On ships, different rates are available according to the line, the ship, the season and the destination. Tourist rates with Paris as the European destination are in the neighborhood of \$410 a round trip.

With an Italian port as the destination, they are in the range of \$460 to \$490 the round trip.

Fifteen-day tourist air fare, New York-Paris and return is in the neighborhood of \$465.

February has been fixed as the target date for tour applications, since steamship and plane reservations are being sold now. All inquiries should be directed to the official tour agency: The American Legion 1957 Pilgrimage Committee, American Express Company Building, 65 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

UNCLAIMED MONEY, V:

Who Owns It?

The persons named below have at least \$200 coming to them from the Army.

Most of them are former GIs or their dependents.

The Army tried to send each of them a check it owed them, to addresses at the towns listed.

The Post Office returned the checks.

Are you one of the persons listed, or do you know someone who might be?

EUROPE-BOUND IN '57



CARRIERS SET TO SERVE the Legion's 1957 Pilgrimage to Europe include the Pilgrimage flagship *America*, of the U. S. lines (top), and the big trans-atlantic planes of TWA and Pan-American (bottom). TWA ship is a Lockheed Super G Constellation, soon to be augmented by a bigger air cruiser, the 1649A. Pan-Am ship is a Douglas Super-7.

All told, the Army has more than 18,000 such checks.

We ran four different lists in earlier issues, and will run more in the future.

Go over these names to see if you can spot yourself or someone you know.

If so, contact *Undeliverable Check Section, Special Claims Division, Finance Center, U. S. Army, Indianapolis 49, Indiana.*

Cannon, Willie F., Nashville, Tenn.
Cardona, Andres, Bronx, N.Y.
Carey, Rose Ann, New York, N.Y.
Carney, Julius, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carson, Robert E., Akron, Ohio.
Carter, Elias, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carter, Lonzo, Shell, Ark.
Carter, Lowell, Joplin, Mo.
Carter, William B., Houston, Tex.
Cash, Earl, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chavez, Henry V., Pepper Corner Calif.
Chavez, Michael P., Lompoc, Calif.
Childs, J. W., Warren, Ark.
Clark, William L., St. Louis, Mo.
Class, Mariana Alicea, Newark, N.J.
Claxton, William H., Highland Park, Ill.
Clifford, Jack C., Hollywood, Calif.
Clopein, William Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Clutts, James C., Marion, Ill.
Coates, Charles L., Bunnlevel, N.C.
Cochran, George W., Detroit, Mich.
Coleman, Jack P., Miami, Fla.
Coles, Vannie L., Portsmouth, Va.
Collins, Irvin D., Baton Rouge, La.
Collins, Robert W., Van Nuys, Calif.
Colville, William K., Dallas, Tex.
Cook, Theodore T., New York, N.Y.
Cooter, Charles, Twinbrook, Rockville, Ind.
Copper, Dail G., Santa Monica, Calif.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

► Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel left New York Sept. 20, on an inspection tour of Radio Free Europe installations, as a guest of the Crusade for Freedom. He was joined later by Past Nat'l Cmdrs Paul Griffith (Pa.) and Lewis K. Gough (Calif.), and Rogers Kelley (Tex.), Chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission, for the purpose of a fact-finding visit to the Middle East. The party landed in Cairo just as the Israeli attack on Egypt opened. As a consequence, the mission was cancelled, and the party returned to Rome and New York after being grounded briefly in Benghazi, Libya.

► Americanism Director C. A. Tesch has announced that American Legion Posts awarded 19,727 school award medals during the past year.

► The Dep't of Mississippi again won the Ralph T. O'Neil Trophy, awarded annually to the Department making the greatest use of school awards in proportion to the number of Posts.

► The National Security Training Commission's annual report, recently submitted to Congress, has warned that voluntary enlistments in the six-month training program are lagging badly. Report said program should be "fundamentally revised" unless there was a sharp upturn by the end of the year. As of June 30, 1956, approximately 34,000 young men had entered the program, about 14,500 being deferred from training pending completion of high school. Annual goal set by Department of Defense was 100,000 enlistees.

► Report of the Nat'l Commander's
(Continued on next page)



More . . . and more . . . and more
ECHO SPRING answers the call
for truly smooth
Kentucky Straight Bourbon

No finer bourbon ever came out of Kentucky. And yet Echo Spring comes to you at a price lower than most other

Kentucky Bourbons. For a truly smooth bourbon call for Echo Spring again...and again...and again.

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY...86 PROOF...ECHO SPRING DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY

SMITH & WESSON 44 MAGNUM

*The Utmost in
Smashing Power*
\$140.⁰⁰

STILL FIRST
.....AND
BEST!



**SMITH & WESSON
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.**

BRIEFLY NOTED

(Continued)

special committee to investigate the administration of the Uniform Code of Military Justice attacks the armed services' use of dishonorable discharges as the instrumentalities of discipline. It calls for the creation of a board consisting solely of civilians to be appointed by the President to review all discharges except honorable or those granted under honorable conditions. Report was adopted by 38th Nat'l Convention and is now available upon request to the Nat'l Security Div., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

► Dep't of West Virginia conducted its third annual Post Workshop at Jackson's Mill in late October. Workshop is a school on Legion programs and operations.

► Recently a Rhode Island Legionnaire appealed to Dep't Adj't Dan Gorton to try to get blood for his mother, who was to undergo a serious operation in a Philadelphia hospital in two hours.

Gorton phoned Dr. Leon Branstein in Scranton, Pa., who immediately got the Philadelphia Red Cross to release the needed blood, without cost, in 50 minutes.

Blood-without-cost to Legion families

is part of an exchange of blood-credit between Legion blood banks in several eastern States. What happened in this case was that the Pennsylvania Legion blood bank guaranteed to replace blood used by the Red Cross in Philadelphia. In turn, the Pennsylvania Legion blood bank charged the blood to an interstate working agreement with the Rhode Island Legion blood bank.

Gorton is head of the Rhode Island Legion blood bank. Dr. Branstein is the former director of the Pennsylvania Legion blood bank.

► Available to American Legion Posts for reference purposes (but not available to individuals because of a shortage of supply) is a huge new manual put out by the U. S. Navy entitled *Navy Occupational Handbook*. The book outlines in considerable detail 72 different Navy careers. It is an excellent outline of Naval ratings, specialties and services, of value in guiding young men who are about to enter military service. The volume may be requested in the name of an American Legion Post, by a Post official, by writing to School-College Relations Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.

► The VA hospital at Grand Island,

Nebr. urgently needs two career surgeons, one of whom should be interested in orthopedics. Hospital is new and well equipped. Any surgeon interested should write: Manager, VA Hospital, Grand Island, Nebraska.

► Who lost a Verdun medal at the 1956 Nat'l Convention in the Statler Hotel in Los Angeles? The medal was found by Past Nat'l Auxiliary President Mrs. A. C. Carlson, and the owner may redeem it by writing Mrs. Carlson at Willmar, Minn.

► James L. Boyle, Dep't Adj't of Maine, has recently sent to all Posts an excellent mimeographed instruction on the duties of Post officers and committeemen. It contains a wealth of detailed information which should be of invaluable assistance to the operation of all of the Posts in Maine during the coming year.

► The Average American Legion Post devoted about \$475 dollars to Child Welfare and related activities during the past year, according to a tabulation of 6,779 Post Child Welfare reports filed earlier this year.

► Legionnaires from the 37 Posts comprising the 24th District of California presented nine new television sets to the VA Center at West Los Angeles.

► W. F. (Fat) Orton, Past Cmdr of Post 14, Chattanooga, Tenn., was named "Legionnaire of the Year" of that Post. Some of the reasons: Orton has signed up some 2,000 members in the past five years, and by late Sept. had signed up 200 members for 1957.

► A new series of grants totaling \$28,550 has been authorized by the American Legion Child Welfare Foundation. They are: \$13,800 to finance a training institute for key persons in the field of institutional care of juvenile delinquents; \$10,000 to the American Social Hygiene Ass'n to help finance a nationwide survey of venereal disease among teenagers; \$3,500 to the Nat'l Ass'n for Mental Health to produce a dramatic play for amateur use to highlight some of the problems of present-day youth; \$1,250 for the Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California.

► The 79th AAA Missile Battalion is compiling a history of the 79th and its parent units, and would like to hear from anyone who served with the 79th Coast Artillery Regiment (AA) during the period Dec. 16, 1940 to Sept. 1, 1943, or with the 79th AA Gun Battalion (SM) from Sept. 1943 to Aug. 1944. The compilers are particularly interested in obtaining copies of photos and names of former members of these outfits. If you served with one of them, write: Historical Officer, S-3 Section, Hq Btry,

ALL THESE PRESENTS JUST FOR ME?

I LOVE YOU BOYS, REALLY! BUT...YOU SEE...

SMELLS GRAND!
PACKS RIGHT!
SMOKES SWEET!
CAN'T BITE!

A PIPE SMOKIN' MAN ALWAYS WINS WITH ME!

IT'S SIR WALTER RALEIGH - NATURALLY!

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S BLEND OF CHOICE KENTUCKY BURLEYS IS EXTRA-AGED TO GUARD AGAINST TONGUE BITE. XMAS-WRAPPED...IT MAKES A PERFECT GIFT.

It costs no more to smoke the best!

SIR WALTER RALEIGH
SMOKING TOBACCO
FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTES

79th AAA Msl Bn, Main Post Office Bldg., Gary, Ind.

► When Adam E. Sokolowski, service officer of Post 98, Newark, N. J., was at a reunion of his tank corps buddies in Gettysburg, Pa. recently, he got President Eisenhower to sign his discharge. Ike had signed it previously, in 1918, as a Lt. Colonel.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

C. N. FLORENCE, longtime employee of The American Legion Rehabilitation Div., retired.

CAP KOCHLI, longtime employee of The American Legion Rehabilitation Div., retired.

KARL L. WAGNER, elected Nat'l Executive Committeeman for Dep't of Oregon.

JOHN LEWIS SMITH, JR., Past Vice Chairman of The American Legion Economic Commission, elected president of The National Tribune Corp. of Washington, D. C.

DR. W. J. DANFORTH, Past Dep't Cmdr of Texas (1937-38), awarded the USAF Exceptional Service Award, the highest civilian award made by the Air Force.

WAYNE MURPHY, director of research of Countersubversive Section of The American Legion Americanism Div., resigned.

HARRY K. STINGER, former Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Pennsylvania, retired from his post at U. S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Oct. 31, after 39 years.

Died:

JOHN R. STILLE, former Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Dep't of Arizona; in Tucson.

JOHN GREGG GALBRAITH, Past Dep't Cmdr of South Carolina (1925-26); at his home in Spartanburg.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

☐ POST 25 (Tex.) and 58 (Ark.) in Texarkana, Tex., gave a life membership to Rep. Wright Patman in recognition of his long and outstanding support of veterans legislation in the Congress since 1928. Rep. Patman has been a Post member since that same year.

☐ POST 33, Meredith, N.H., has given a special certificate of appreciation to member Earl Gilman. The Post was in the red, and Gilman — who has a full-time job — raised nearly \$500 for the Post in the past year by conducting an oyster supper, a turtle race at a carnival, weekend pony rides for kids, and a white elephant auction sale.

☐ POST 192, Franklin Twp, Wis., sponsored a three-day Square Dance Festival at St. Martin's, Wis., to raise funds for a children's playground and Post home.

☐ POST 124, Beaverton, Ore., has finished its first year of teaching motor rewinding to patients in Sam Jackson Veterans Hospital, Portland, who must change occupations. Course is under-

written by the hospital and by funds raised by Auxiliary Unit 124. Twelve hundred man-hours of instruction have been given by Post members to 15 patients, of whom four are out of the hospital and using their new skills in gainful employment.

☐ POST 140, Hull, Mass., joined with other local veterans organizations and local merchants to provide entertainment for 300 disabled vets from nearby veterans hospitals.

☐ NEARLY 350 YOUNGSTERS in Salt Lake City, Utah, took part in the third annual "Huck Finn Day" outing sponsored by Post 71 of that community. Event took place at Post's privately stocked trout stream.

☐ POST 1092, Schenectady, N. Y., collected 4,234 pairs of discarded glasses in its third annual drive for New Eyes for the Needy, an organization which collects old eyeglasses, discarded jewelry, and other items containing precious metal and uses the money realized from its sale to provide eyeglasses for needy persons. Post has collected approximately 14,000 pairs of old glasses in the past three years.

☐ WHEN A FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY lost both legs in an automobile accident in Nov. 1955, members of Post 239 (made up of policemen), Fort Worth, Tex., started a fund to pay medical and education expenses for the boy. Fund now totals \$3,122.75.

☐ POST 218, Detroit, Mich., gave \$300 to a Detroit hospital for a scholarship for a student nurse.

☐ POST 1303, Hyde Park, N. Y., increased its membership, and performed an effective public relations service at the same time, when it enrolled all the eligible members of the Town Board as members of the Post.

☐ POST AND UNIT 148, Plainview, Nebr., conducted a youth program during the past summer which featured, among other things, an extensive baseball program for boys and a program for girls which included dress designing, cake decorating, hair styling, flower arranging, and sports. Program was free to all youths of the community. Program won the Post a Legion Nat'l Child Welfare citation.

☐ POST 95, Vandalia, Ill., pledged to contribute \$3,000 to an \$85,000 fund to assist the local Chamber of Commerce in raising money to help build a new factory in that community.

☐ DURING THE PERIOD Jan-Apr. 1956 Post 117 Eddyville, Ore., (25 members) planted 20,000 fir trees as a reforestation project. Post sponsors a Boy Scout troop, and for the last four years has gone over the top in membership.

☐ POST AND UNIT 1, St. Louis, Mo., erected, dedicated, and presented a 35-foot flagpole and flag to the city for its
(Continued on next page)

Have Fun and Gain Popularity!



You can own and play a famous make Italian

ACCORDION

On Easy Convenient Terms

No Risk Plan . . .
5 DAYS FREE TRIAL
There's a whole new world of pleasure, satisfaction and popularity waiting for you the day you start playing your accordion. It's easy to learn and it costs so little to own and play a fine Italian Accordion under our famous No Risk Plan. Play simple tunes with few minutes practice. You select the accordion you want from dozens of smart new models . . . and we'll send it to you on FIVE DAYS FREE TRIAL. We are direct factory importers and distributors . . . and because of our huge volume and great buying advantages, actually SAVE YOU UP TO 50% AND MORE OFF REGULAR PRICES. You may have long terms with a low down payment. Trade-ins accepted. Complete Home Study Course included FREE with every instrument. Lifetime guarantee!

LOW DOWN PAYMENT—EASY TERMS
It pays to deal direct with an accordion specialist! Our buyers travel regularly to Italy where the finest accordions in the world are made. We select only the most outstanding instruments and, each accordion is tested and carefully returned in our own shops before shipment to you. We invite you to Mail Coupon below for big new color catalog of accordions and facts about this exciting instrument . . . plus lowest wholesale prices . . . ALL FREE. No obligation. Write today.
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DEPT. A-126, 2003 W. CHICAGO AVE., CHICAGO 22, ILL.

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FREE!
BIG COLOR CATALOG
and new Low Wholesale Prices

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2003 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.
Please rush Color Catalog of newest Italian Accordions and low wholesale prices.

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Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

ARE YOU BALD?
or
LOSING HAIR



BEFORE
AFTER

Today you have new hope for hair regrowth for it has been proved that, even though you are bald, the hair roots may still be alive to produce new hairs. Thousands have accomplished this with the amazing Brandenfels System. See "before" and "after" pictures at left! Write now for full, FREE information!

Carl Brandenfels
Box 7P14, St. Helens, Oregon

RECENT POST DOINGS

(Continued)

Christy Park. Members put up pole. POST 503, New York, N. Y., presented a certificate of commendation to Miss Adelaide O'Mara, a Brooklyn stenographer who bought \$400 worth of subway car advertising space to display the Ten Commandments.

POST 47, Hamilton, Mont., has sponsored publication of a reference book on Montana State history and gov't functions from 1864 to 1955. Post sells and distributes the book.

AD WORKS

HEY, BUDDY!
ARE YOU A VETERAN OF
WORLD WAR 2
or **KOREA?**
IF SO THE
AMERICAN LEGION
NEEDS YOU

ECHO PARK POST 414
We Legionnaires of World War 1 and 2 have carried on for some 37 Years, and it's time now for you younger veterans to join a legion post in your neighborhood and become active in veterans affairs

Membership Blanks may be obtained from the following: Officers of the post or at the American Legion Hall, 1824 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles

ADJUTANT
JAKE WEXLER
859, LAFAYETTE PK. PL.
DU 2-5993

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN
CARL SANDERSON
1824 Sunset Blvd.,
DU 9-9643

COMMANDER
THOMAS L. GODFREY, 1611, SUNSET BLVD., MA 6-9841

Officers of Post 414, Los Angeles, Calif., say the above showcard gets membership results when posted in store windows. Original is printed in red and blue, measures 14" x 22". Adj't Wexler says that Post 414 could supply showcards for other Posts.

POST 93, Trenton, N. J., awarded the annual Lester G. Block Memorial Scholarships of \$100 each to two members of its Junior Baseball team who are in college.

POST 306, Metropolis, Ill., recently successfully used the old goat gag to get members signed up promptly. A smelly old billy goat was put in the custody of one member after another who had not paid his 1957 dues, remaining there until the dues were paid. The 19 victims anted up in a hurry.

APPROXIMATELY 7,000 Denver area kids fished for more than 7,000 trout at the annual Fishing Derby, cosponsored by Post 1, Denver, and the Denver Post. More than 100 members of Post 1 spent the afternoon supervising the Derby.

POST 5, Joliet, Ill., awarded American Legion Heroism Medals to two Joliet

policemen for their part in reseuing an 11-year-old boy from drowning.

POST AND UNIT 55, Clermont, Fla., are raising money for their new building by "selling" building blocks for its construction at 50¢ each. Post issues a certificate to all donors.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army

3rd Div, 15th Inf—After the campaign at Nuremberg I was hospitalized at Nancy, France, in Apr.-May 1945. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me there; especially recall Arty Hawkins from Boston and Shorty. Write me, (former Pfc) Robert C. Sanders, 18 James St., Seneca, S. C. Claim pending.

5th Div, 10th Inf, Co A, 3rd Platoon (WW2)—Need to contact men who served with me in France, Germany, and Luxemburg, especially Sgt George (of Pittsburgh), Mathys (Chicago), 1st Sgt Mortland, Haverhill, and Eeches. My nickname was Ozzie. Write me, Lars C. Offedahl, R.D. 3, Bagley, Minn. Claim pending.

7th Div, 31st FA Bn, Btry A—Need help on claim from anyone who recalls injury to my right foot at Fort Ord, Calif., in 1943. Write me, Mike Gutierrez, 1143 Keats St., San Antonio, Tex.

28th Div, 112th Inf, Co B (WW2)—Need to contact men who served with me in ETO; especially recall Capt Furrough (company commander), Platoon Sgt Janneskiske, Jack Gardner. Write me, Thomas Wigglesworth, Bldg. 29, VA Hospital, Lexington, Ky. Claim pending.

35th Div, 134th Inf—I had acute dysentery in Oct.-Nov. 1944, and my eardrums were ruptured by a shellburst about Dec. 1944. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, George H. Meyer, Pilger, Nebr. Claim pending.

82nd Airborne Div, 505th Parachute Inf Regt, Co B—Need help on claim from anyone who remembers that I had frozen feet and pains around the heart while fighting outside Reims, France, near the Bulge; a friend and I were taken in a jeep by Gen Gavin to a first aid station, and I was sent to the 105th Gen Hosp in Paris. Also need to hear from anyone who remembers that: I had a heart attack on a plane en route from Westover Field, Mass., to Frankfurt, Germany, in 1948; I was sent to first aid station in Kerebrouge, Germany; I was sent to Schweinfurt with the 1st Const; I was in 130th Gen Hosp in Heidelberg for about 3 months; I was in Weisenbaden Hosp. Especially recall Earl W. Curry (Roanoke, Va.), James B. Costells, (E. Port Chester, Conn.), Lenne Milasch (N. Y.). Write me, Edward C. Humfleet, 1360 S. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

82nd AAA AW Bn (SP)—Sgt Julius W. Hawkins was reported missing in Korea, Feb. 13, 1951. Need to hear from anyone who served with him or who knew him as a POW. Write me, Mrs. Grace M. Hawkins, 611 Wash St., Canton, Mo.

156th & 202nd Inf Bn, Hq Co (WW2)—Need to learn the whereabouts of Capt Moon, bn medical officer, believed to be in Tex. Also need help on claim from anyone who served with me during or after the invasion of North Africa. Write me, Carnack Willis, 200 Oak Road, Bristol, Tenn.

166th AAA Gun Bn, Btry B—My nickname in service was "Pop." I now need to contact anyone who remembers Jack Cross or Leon Cole in the Pacific. Write me, (former Pfc) Ulysses W. Hall, Route 1, Henagar, Ala.

206th CA (later 320th CA), Seward, Alaska, 1942—Need to learn the whereabouts of Maj Fox (Tex.), of the Med Corps, and Lt Col Arthur W. Hardy (Wash.). Write me, Hollis Handly, Route 6, Monticello, Ark.

367th FA Bn, Btry C—Need help on claim from anyone who was with my late husband, Joe C.

King, in late 1944 or early 1945 when he fell 30 ft., and suffered a concussion while on night maneuvers in Hawaii. Especially need to hear from Fred Lampkin, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Write me, Mrs. Joe C. King, 1311 Lovers Lane, Bessemer, Ala.

780th FA Bn, Btry C—Need to hear from anyone who remembers Ernest G. Hoffman in Korea in 1952. Write me, Mrs. Shirley Hoffman, R.D., Dornsife, Pa. Claim pending.

Fort Bragg, N. C., C.M.P.—In 1943 my late husband, Pfc Edward G. Geisenheimer, suffered a serious back injury when he landed in a tree after a night jump during paratroop training. He was in the station hospital Dec. 3-20, and was operated upon there; was transferred to Ward 8-B, Lawson Gen Hosp, Atlanta, Ga., and was discharged about Feb. 24, 1944. He may have been with the MP Hq Det, Sect 1 at Fort Bragg. He later served as an MP in Jacksonville, Fla., and with the 71st Div, 14th Inf in the ETO. Need to hear from anyone who served with him, especially from those who took paratroop training with him. Write me, Mrs. Lorraine Geisenheimer, Hawkins Ave., R.D. 1, Parsippany, N. J.

Navy

2nd Marine Div, 2nd Engr Bn—I served as a carpenter in this outfit on Saipan in Sept. 1945, and from Sept. 26, 1945 until Feb. 13, 1946, in Japan at Nagasaki and Saseho. I arrived overseas Nov. 17, 1944, and was with the 11th Replacement Draft, Co D. Previously I was at Camp Pendleton, Calif., as a carpenter; trained as an amphibious tractor operator at Oceanside, Calif., with H&S Armored Amphibious Tractor Bn, 46th Replacement; took boot training at San Diego. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me, especially from those who recall that I had stomach trouble and that my hand and fingers were mashed. Write me, George Carl Lawrence, Jr., Route 1, Thrall, Tex. Claim pending.

11th and 14th Defense Bns USMC—I was a cook in these outfits, and I had fungus on my feet. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me, especially from: S Sgt David D. Done (Calif.), G Sgt Beal (Ga.), Gen Winecott, M Sgt Euwin, S Sgt Hull (Conn.), M Sgt Phillips (Greenville, S. C.), M Sgt Pappy DeLoach (S. C.). Write me, Alfred D. Potts, General Delivery, Asheboro, N. C.

Panlilac and He Tudy, France, Naval Air Station and Depot—In the winter of 1917-18 I had rheumatic fever; now need to hear from J. D. Putz (Chicago), L. V. Nelson (Mass.), Kotwicki (Detroit), Bill Lally (Minneapolis), and anyone else who remembers me. During my illness the late J. H. Huffstutler (Alcane, Ark.) helped carry me to the latrine. Write me, H. Glen Kelly, Box 309, Lebanon, Mo.

San Diego, Calif., Destroyer Base, 10 I Div—Need to hear from: Wayne O. Coldwell (Berkley, Calif.), Roy P. Rude (Washburn, Wis.), James Philmore Martin (Niles, Ohio), Chester H. Ackers (Oklahoma City), Virgil Mendes (El Paso, Tex.) Dr. Wilfred A. Pepin (San Diego), Frank Eatock (Merchantville, N. J.), Ronald Coleman (Portland Ore.), Clifford Hulbert (Sacramento, Calif.) Write me, Wilmer Carl Harmon, N. Van St., Olney, Ill.

USS Lexington and Gen J. H. McKee—Need to hear from anyone who served with my late husband, Pfc Percy Brady Richardson, in 1943-45 and who remembers his accident. Write me, Mrs. Susanne Richardson, c/o Weil, 139 Payson Ave., New York 34, N. Y.

USS Orion—On or after Dec. 10, 1943, when bound for Australia from Pearl Harbor, I slipped on a wet deck while carrying a garbage can and slid down a ladder on my back (the can stayed upright in front of me). I think the officer of the deck was present with some other officers and enlisted men. Need to hear from anyone who recalls the incident. Write me, Joseph Valint, 15195 Dasher Ave., Allen Park, Mich. Claim pending.

Yerba Buena Island, US Naval Training Station (1918)—Need to learn the whereabouts of Pharmacist's Mate Bryan Jennings Bosley. Write me, Bill Gianella, Box 409, Route 1, Niles, Calif.

Air

49th Fighter Group, 7th Fighter Sqdn—Need to locate Edwin H. Bellis and anyone who served with my son, the late Sgt Rhessa K. Slater on the Lingayen airstrip in the Philippines in Apr. 1945. Write me, Mrs. Pearl B. Slater, Box 95, R.D. 1, Newhebron, Miss.

76th Materiel Sqdn—At Minter Field, Bakersfield, Calif., in Mar. 1942 I was carrying blankets from a parked truck; the driver backed the truck up, and it hit me and injured my back; I was hospitalized. Need help on claim from anyone who remembers me or the accident, especially from Pvt Robert Weaver of Schuylkill Haven or Orwigsburg, Pa. Write me, (former Pvt) Frank Sever, VA Hospital, Lebanon, Pa.

325th Fighter Group, 318th Fighter Sqdn (WW2)—

Need help on claim for ear condition. Was treated in Italy by Capt William E. Swift (medical officer) and Sgt Carter (medical aide). Need to hear from anyone who served with me, especially from James Currier (Ohio), Eugene Hettrick (Wichita, Kans.), Eugene Ryuan (Colorado Springs, Colo.), William Workman (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Bronson (Mich.), William Crowe (N. Y.), Curtis Crussier (N. Y.). Write me **Leo A. Brady**, 911 1/2 Fraser St., Bay City, Mich.

410th Bomb Group, 647th Bomb Sqdn—While on a mission to the Bulge, we were forced to make an emergency jump over France. I injured my back, and I now need to contact Sgt Clyde E. Mabry. Write me, **James Fred Price**, Swainsboro, Ga. Claim pending.

446th Bomb Group, 706th Bomb Sqdn, Davis-Monthan Field, Ariz.—In order to establish claim, I need to contact a major in the medical section who gave me a physical exam in the spring of 1943 and put me on limited service. He stated that I would have a hernia very soon. Also need to contact Louis Bake, of Butte, Mont., who served with me. Write me, **Burt A. Lisher**, 3913 Virginia Road, Long Beach, Calif.

820th Engr Aviation Bn, Hq Co—The late T/5 **James W. Saunders** suffered a head injury in the landing at Normandy. Need to hear from anyone who knew him, especially: Sgt Albert Schoonmaker (of Chicago; last known to be in N.Y. City) and Sgt. Frank Cowan (of Fairfax County, Va.). Write **Claude G. Welsh**, Service Officer, American Legion Post 3, Boturini 49, Col. Chapalita, Guadalupe, Jal., Mexico.

Barksdale Field, La., 331st AAFBU, Hangar #10 (Feb. 1943-Oct. 1945)—Need to hear from any person who remembers my weaving while marching or any other "nervous" traits. Recall Capt Marsh (in charge of armorers at Hangar #10), Red, Worde, Branden, Thayer, Briggs, Monahan. Write me, **Charles Gage**, 1049 W. Berwyn Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

Big Spring Army Air Field, Tex., Mess Co Prov-1 was at Big Spring from Aug. 1942 to Feb. 1945 when I left for overseas. Need to hear from these men who worked with me: Joe Cude (Tex.), Robert Burgess (called "Dickson County Red," Tenn.), Herbert Butler (Tenn.), Howard Chopin (Columbus, Ohio), Michael Carey (N. Y.), Everett Gates (Iowa), Robert Stepp (Ind.), mess officers Maj O'Connor and Capt McNamara. I was known as "Bear" who made most of the "La. Brew" (coffee). Write me, **Earl P. Durbin**, Route 2, Dodson, La.

Coral Gables, Fla., Co. 416 TG, AAF, Station AAFTC #1—The late **Andrew Stinch** was injured while playing football in early 1943 while an Aviation Cadet at Coral Gables. Later he blacked out while taking PT and was admitted to AAF Reg. Sta. Hosp. #1, Ward Unit B3E, Coral Gables. Need to hear from anyone who knew Stinch or who recalls the football incident, especially from George F. Sullivan, 2655 Bennet, Dearborn, Mich. Write **Michael W. Coy**, Post 633, The American Legion, Conemaugh, Pa. Claim pending.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SEPTEMBER 30, 1956

ASSETS

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cash on hand and on deposit | \$ 354,990.59 |
| Receivables | 314,393.82 |
| Inventories | 459,128.34 |
| Invested Funds | 661,046.60 |
| Trust Funds: | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration | |
| Trust Fund | \$ 257,512.09 |
| Employees Retirement | |
| Trust Fund | 2,083,952.56 |
| Real Estate | 2,341,464.65 |
| Furniture and Fixtures, | |
| less Depreciation | 978,243.65 |
| Deferred Charges | 213,263.06 |
| | 132,793.90 |
| | <u>\$5,455,324.61</u> |

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current Liabilities | \$ 394,257.63 |
| Funds restricted as to use | 66,926.36 |
| Deferred Income | 894,848.76 |
| Trust Funds: | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration | |
| Trust Fund | \$ 257,512.09 |
| Employees Retirement | |
| Trust Fund | 2,083,952.56 |
| Net Worth: | |
| Reserve Fund | \$ 23,852.30 |
| Restricted Fund | 19,036.80 |
| Real Estate | 978,243.65 |
| Reserve for Washington | |
| Building | 18,529.37 |
| Reserve for Rehabilitation | 371,821.61 |
| Reserve for Child Welfare | 8,143.17 |
| | <u>\$1,419,626.90</u> |
| Unrestricted Capital | 338,200.31 |
| | 1,757,827.21 |
| | <u>\$5,455,324.61</u> |

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| 1st 2nd | 1st 2nd | 1st 2nd |
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| Underwood <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Underwood <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Underwood <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Royal <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Royal <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Royal <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| L. C. Smith <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | L. C. Smith <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | L. C. Smith <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

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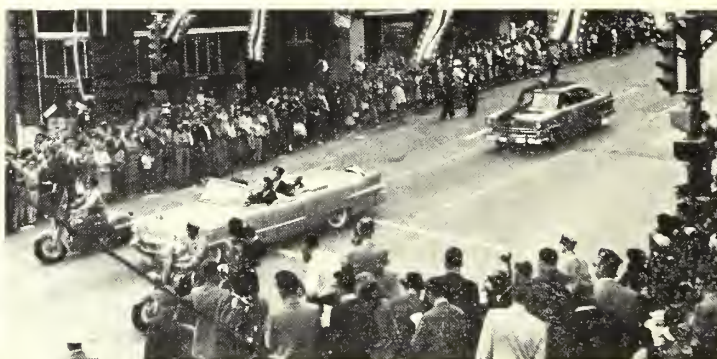
NATIONAL COMMANDER DAN DANIEL's friends and neighbors of Danville, Va., were waiting for him with open arms when he stepped off a Virginia Air National Guard plane on September 28 to join in the Homecoming Celebration in his honor. For the next 30 hours they went all-out to show their high regard for the new Commander of the Legion. An estimated 25,000 participated in the various Homecoming events, and the celebrants included nationally known military, Legion, civic, and political personalities.



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ABOUT BOOKS

—Books and pamphlets that may interest you—

Spy Stories from Asia, by Kurt Singer; WILFRED FUNK, INC., \$3.95. The Far East is the setting for these true stories that in many cases are stranger than fiction.

Remington Arms, an American History, by Alden Hatch; RINEHART & CO., \$6.50. The story of a great industry that has played a vital part in our history since 1816 when Eliphalet Remington laboriously turned out the first of millions of guns that have borne the Remington name.

They Met at Gettysburg, by Edward J. Stackpole; EAGLE BOOKS, \$4.95. A detailed account of the Pennsylvania battle that changed history. Contains 19 maps, 124 illustrations.

Red Earth, by David Mitchell, Jr.; VANTAGE PRESS, \$3.50. A novel telling what happened when the Red armies overran China.

Through Hell and Deep Water, by Charles A. Lockwood, Vice Admiral, USN Ret., and Hans Christian Adamson, Col. USAF Ret.; GREENBERG, \$4.50. The story of the intrepid submarine U.S.S. *Harder* and its patrols against the Japanese.

Taking It Easy with Your Camera, by Joseph C. Keeley; DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, \$3.95. How to get better pictures without becoming technical.

Forward, Gunner Asch! by Hans Hellmut Kirst; LITTLE, BROWN, \$3.95. Continuing the "revolt" of Gunner Asch, Katzenjammer Kid of the German Wehrmacht.

How to Find a Buyer for Your Invention, by V. D. Angerman; SCIENCE AND MECHANICS, \$2.95. A list of manufacturers who are interested in inventions, and how to deal with them.

Liberals and the Constitution, by H. E. Spitsbergen; LIBERTY AND FREEDOM PRESS, 1311 G. St., N.W., Washington, D.C., \$3.00. A comparison of American ideals of liberty with the internationalist counterpart.

Invasion Alert! by Joseph C. Grew; MARAN PUBLISHERS, 50¢. What every American should know about the drive Red China and her friends are making to get this blood-stained nation into the United Nations. Copies available from The Committee of One Million, 8 W. Tenth St., New York City 18.

The Three Keys to Success, by Lord Beaverbrook; DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, \$3.00. A discussion of Industry, Judgment and Health and what they mean to the person who wants to make good.

To Hell with Golf, by Fred Beck; HILL & WANG, \$2.75. A few laughs at the game and those who play it.

Farmers at the Crossroads, by Ezra Taft Benson; DEVIN-ADAIR, \$2.50. The Secretary of Agriculture discusses the position of the American farmer and his relation to our economy, our Federal Government, and the world.

History of the British Legion, by Graham Wootton; MACDONALD AND EVANS, LTD., London. The story of England's leading veterans organization.

I Was Chaplain on the Franklin, by Fr. Joseph T. Callahan, S.J.; MACMILLAN, \$2.75. An account of the Japanese attack on the aircraft carrier 50 miles off Japan.

The Best of Baseball, by Sidney Offit; G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, \$2.95. Collection of 30 articles that appeared in *Baseball Magazine* in the past 50 years.

Understanding Human Behavior, by James L. McCartney, M.D., F.A.C.P.; VANTAGE PRESS, \$3.50. A book about your physical and mental makeup that may help you understand yourself better.

Vision, by Harold Mansfield; DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, \$5.00. The story of 40 years of air progress and the development of the Boeing Aircraft Co.

Across the Cimarron, by James D. Horan; CROWN PUBLISHERS, \$5.00. "Cimarron George" Bolds, a lawman of the old West, tells his story of such towns as Dodge City, Abilene, etc.

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and housing for thousands of workers in mushrooming industrial plants.

During the war years Brewer kept in close touch with labor developments, however, and in 1945 reassociated himself with the IATSE. Richard Walsh, president of the union, made him its international representative and then assigned him to Hollywood where a turbulent labor situation had reached the boiling point after simmering for years.

On the day that Brewer arrived in Hollywood, March 2, 1945, with the intention of staying only two weeks, the bloodiest and costliest strike in movie history started. He had no real conception at first of what was behind it. In Nebraska, his principal opposition in labor struggles always had come from rightwing rather than leftwing factions. When under heavy pressure from the right, he had upon occasion even welcomed a little help from the left.

Brewer knew there was a communist movement in the film business, of course, but thought it had been exaggerated. He says that at that time he couldn't believe that intelligent men and women in this country would submit to control from Moscow and act as the communists were reputed to act. His eyes were soon opened.

On the surface, the strike which he was called upon to cope with appeared to be merely a complicated jurisdictional dispute. For years several AFL craft unions not affiliated with the IATSE had resisted its authority in the studios. In the 1930's they had set up a loose federation of their own headed by Jeff Kibre who was directly respon-

sible to Harry Bridges, czar of the West Coast Maritime Union, later expelled from the CIO for being communist dominated.

Under Kibre's leadership a determined effort was made to develop an industrial type of union called the United Studio Technicians Guild. While purporting to be independent, it was later found to be linked directly to the Communist Party.

Kibre lost his usefulness when he was identified as a communist and reports which he had sent directly to Roy Hudson, labor secretary of the party in New York, were made public. In 1941 the leadership of this group was assumed by Herbert K. Sorrell, a studio painter and ex-prizefighter with aggressively "liberal" ideas, who reorganized the anti-IATSE forces under the name of the Conference of Studio Unions (CSU) and with the help of disgruntled progressives in the IATSE began challenging the right of the IATSE to represent many crafts in the Hollywood studios. Sorrell achieved dramatic results in his new effort and, in addition to bringing anti-IATSE locals into the CSU, strengthened its ranks by enlisting brandnew union groups and getting them contracts from the film companies.

By the time Brewer reached Hollywood thousands of movie employees had been led to believe that the CSU represented their best interests, that Sorrell was a hero, and that the IATSE was a reactionary and corrupt organization. Consequently, when two of the rebellious AFL locals representing painters and set decorators went on

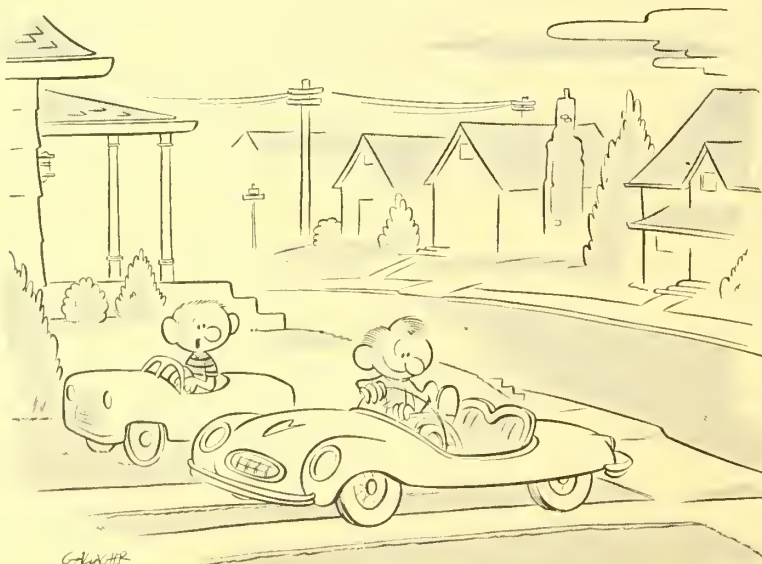
strike because the studios failed to recognize them, the other CSU unions walked out in sympathy. The IATSE provided workers to replace the strikers and open warfare flared between the two organizations.

Underneath what appeared to be a purely union fight, however, Brewer perceived other forces at work. He first smelled a rat, he says, during a meeting of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. The president of the council was a painter, and Brewer naturally supposed he would support Sorrell, who was also a painter. One of the executive directors of the council was the business agent of Brewer's own IATSE and Brewer assumed that he would support that organization. But to Brewer's amazement when the first test came the painter voted for him, and his own business agent, Norval Crutcher, later identified as a Communist Party member, voted for Sorrell.

Convinced that something was wrong with the alignment in the Central Labor Council, Brewer became suspicious of the whole strike and ferreted out the real motivating factor behind it. The communists were trying to take over the whole labor movement in Hollywood, he found, and were well on their way toward doing so! They had already captured two important craft unions, had neutralized several others, and were using the CSU strike to dislodge the only really important force that still opposed them, the IATSE, from its position of strength in the labor field.

The CSU contained comparatively few actual Communist Party members, Brewer discovered, but right from the beginning they had controlled its policies. The CSU had endorsed the Second Front Resolution in 1942; defended Harry Bridges; supported numerous red front organizations including the National Lawyers Guild, the Hollywood Democratic Committee and the League of American Writers. It had also joined in an attempt to stop production of a film glorifying Eddie Rickenbacker, whose name was anathema to the reds, but had promptly withdrawn its opposition to the picture after Rickenbacker praised the Soviet army.

Even more slavishly obedient to the Communist Party line than the CSU itself were some of the craft locals lined up with it. When the strike was only a few weeks old these locals almost wrecked it, in fact, by starting a back-to-work movement in adherence to the Kremlin's no-strikes-in-wartime dictum. But after the notorious Jacques Duclos letter of May 1945 ordered American communists to take a more openly hostile stand against capitalism, all the



"Nix, Arty. That's my father's."

Hollywood comrades went back on strike and became increasingly militant in their support of Sorrell and the CSU.

Once Brewer understood that the strike was in reality a red grab for power, he immediately tackled the job of convincing movie employees and employers of that fact. This was a mammoth task. Because Russia had been one of our war allies, communism was regarded with more tolerance by most Americans than ever before or since. And during a decade of infiltration of the film industry the reds had perverted the thinking of most movie people. The term "redbaiter" had become a dirty word; anyone who declared himself an anticommunist found it almost impossible to get a job; and valiant souls in the industry who openly attacked the forces of sedition were discriminated against economically.

Actor Adolph Menjou, for example, was reduced from starring to secondary roles after testifying against the comrades. Patsy Ruth Miller, an ex-star, was relieved of a script-writing assignment because she dared criticize the reds. James K. McGuinness, boldest fighter against the commies in the Screen Writers Guild, was eased out of his job, and friends say that this hastened his untimely death. Among others who were viciously persecuted or maligned for speaking out against the reds were Morrie Ryskind, the late Rupert Hughes, Jack Moffitt, Fred Niblo Jr., John Lee Mahin, Richard Macaulay, and Bert Kalmer.

The communists also exerted formidable power in city and State politics and other influential quarters. Incredible as it may seem today, they had even hoodwinked prominent Catholic clergymen into speaking in defense of red causes and used the American Legion Stadium in Los Angeles for red front mass meetings.

Undaunted by the powerful opposition he faced, Brewer struck out boldly in his campaign of public enlightenment. Just three weeks after arriving in Hollywood he started issuing daily pamphlets to film workers and strikers. One of the first ones laid down the theme which he was to stress in all of them.

"Is this a union strike?" the pamphlet asked. It declared the answer to that question was "No!" and explained that "the strike must be the result of a long-range program instituted many years ago by a certain political party for one reason: To take over and control the motion picture industry!"

Hammering at this theme day after day, Brewer subjected the reds to the kind of verbal bludgeoning and taunts they liked to employ. In one broadside, for example, he challenged Sorrell to answer a very significant question: Why had he called President Roosevelt

a "warmonger" and backed "The Yanks Are Not Coming" campaign during the period of the Russo-German nonaggression pact, and then started whooping it up for our entrance into the war after the nazis attacked the Soviet Union?

The reds slugged back at Brewer with all their familiar weapons. Besides calling him a fascist, redbaiter and anti-Semite, they accused him of having corrupt dealings with the studio heads. He was ridiculed in art and song by creative members of the talent guilds who sympathized with the CSU. In one of a series of scurrilous cartoons, Brewer was pictured as a Charlie McCarthy manipulated by a ventriloquist labeled "the producers." A song chanted on CSU picket lines had as its refrain, "We'll pour Walsh and Brewer in the sewer."

Brewer was also threatened with violence. On one occasion, when he personally seized the records of a union local that had been captured by the reds, he would have been beaten by a mob had not police arrived in the nick of time. An attempt to bomb his home was thwarted by a vigilant watchman. Brewer did not let such incidents interfere with his activities for a moment. He took to carrying a gun, engaged two ex-wrestlers as bodyguards, and kept relentlessly at his task of exposing the true nature of the strike.

Violence increased as the strike continued. Harry Bridges, Paul Robeson, and various notorious communists came to Hollywood to spur on the strikers. At a secret meeting Bridges told strike leaders that they would have to get tough or their strike was lost. Suiting action to word, he supplied goons from his maritime union to stir up trouble on the picket lines.

The bloodiest outbreak occurred on October 5, 1945, when tear gas and fire hoses were used to break up a mass picket line in front of the main gate at Warner Brothers studio. Platoons of strikers and police charged each other, and 150 were so seriously hurt that they had to be hospitalized. Some are still cripples as a result of the injuries they received that day.

This pitched battle made national headlines and brought demands from all sides that the strike be settled. Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, was one of those who told Brewer the industry must have peace.

"You'll never get peace," Brewer replied, "by truckling to those who caused all the trouble."

Under pressure from many different sources, however, the AFL Executive Council ordered an immediate end to the strike. The strikers returned to their jobs, and final disposition of the involved dispute was placed in the hands

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of a three-man committee inside the Executive Council.

The settlement which this committee brought about did nothing to relieve the bitter antagonisms aroused by the strike, but it strengthened Brewer's hand from an organizational point of view. He decided the time was ripe to take the offensive against the communists and did so on several different fronts.

For one thing, he filed charges against Sorrell in the Central Labor Council accusing him of being a member of the Communist Party. During the trial Sorrell's many past connections with the party were brought out, including the fact that his alleged party membership card was in the possession of Senator Jack B. Tenney's California Un-American Activities Committee. No decision was reached at the trial but it helped limelight the fact which Brewer was trying to drive home to film people and the public—that the reds were out to seize control of the films.

For another thing, Brewer obtained an AFL charter for the Machinists Union, a CSU affiliate, and prevailed upon the Central Labor Council to inform the producers that it would refuse to accept, work with, or handle any products coming or going from machinists who were not AFL members. As a result, a number of machinists were fired and Sorrell called another strike. It was quickly settled by the National Labor Relations Board, but Sorrell lost strength by accepting such intervention.

Brewer also lined up support from other AFL unions and cultivated friendly contacts with the producers, gradually convincing most of them that it was to their own best interests to cooperate with the IATSE. He built up his own reputation by taking an active part in charity campaigns and Democratic politics.

Pressed harder by Brewer all the time, the CSU staged another big strike on September 26, 1946. Again it appeared on the surface to be a jurisdictional affair. But underneath the window dressing the real issue was the same as before, and this time the lines were clearly drawn. Brewer lined up the producers, teamsters, and virtually all of the other noncommunist unions on the side of the IATSE, whereas the communists supported the CSU, carpenters and other craft unions.

Again feelings ran high and battles occurred daily as Brewer sent busloads of IATSE workers, driven by teamsters, plowing through CSU picket lines. Unable to dent the solid organization he had built against them, Sorrell's forces became desperate after a few weeks and asked the AFL Executive Council to intervene as it had before. Brewer and his teamster allies blocked this move.

This time he insisted on a fight to the finish and got what he wanted.

As months passed, picket lines gradually dwindled and more and more CSU members returned to their jobs with IATSE union cards. Finally, in 1949, the IATSE won a decisive NLRB election; the IATSE's authority in Hollywood was unchallenged.

This was a smashing victory for Brewer. But he realized that it was not enough to defeat permanently communism in the ranks of labor. If that was to be accomplished, the reds who poisoned minds through the whole industry must be exposed and the attitude of thousands of "liberals" whom they had duped must be changed. These included many prominent writers, directors, and actors who established patterns of thinking in Hollywood.

Realizing that there was little he could do all by himself, or even with the aid of his powerful union, to change basic attitudes in the film colony, Brewer joined forces with other strong anticommunists who for years had been combating red influences in the industry. These included such men as Rupert Hughes, Ward Bond, Morrie Ryskind, John Wayne, and George Sokolsky who had exposed scores of Hollywood commies in his syndicated newspaper column. Brewer also worked closely with Federal and State investi-

gators, gave damning testimony against the reds before congressional committees, and threw his full weight back of the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals (MPA), a militantly anticommunist organization founded by Hughes.

In 1947 Brewer and his fellow crusaders were greatly assisted by a tactical error made by the reds themselves. A curious group who came to be known as the Hollywood Ten appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee and for once showed their true colors by spouting the red party line and behaving with unabashed defiance and insolence.

These hearings, which were thoroughly reported in the press, shocked the nation. For the first time it was widely realized that charges of communism in the movies were based on more than mere talk. The hearings had three other important results: The Hollywood Ten were sentenced to prison for contempt of Congress; a good many Hollywood liberals who had been chummy with communism started cooling off toward it; and the producers—goaded to action by big banking interests which financed them—took definite steps to clean communists out of their industry.

In a policy first announced at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York in November 1947, and thus known as the "Waldorf Declaration," the producers stated that they would (1) get rid of all identified and unrepentant communists in their employ, and (2) get rid of all movie personnel who would not testify frankly on the subject of communism when before congressional committees.

The Waldorf policy put the movie communists on the defensive for the first time, but it had a serious weakness in that it provided no means of striking at concealed comrades. A large number of party members remained in their jobs by merely maintaining they were innocent liberals who had been duped by the reds.

Brewer perceived a means of exposing these liars when one of the Hollywood Ten, director Edward Dmytryk, was released from prison and returned to the film colony. Under the Waldorf policy he was unemployable and, turning angrily against the Communist Party which had wrecked his career, he sought an opportunity to state his case to "the toughest anti-communists in town."

As one of a committee of 12 who heard Dmytryk tell his story, Brewer questioned him closely on his reasons for joining the party and later breaking with it. Convinced of Dmytryk's sincerity, Brewer decided that he and persons like him who were willing to break with the party, denounce it publicly,

Chaplain's Corner

By Elder

WALTER S. SULLIVAN

Church of the Latter-day Saints
Department Chaplain of Idaho

We bow before Thee, our Heavenly Father, in humble prayer thanking Thee for the manifold blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us, in this our beloved country. Our hearts are filled with gratitude for the sacred institutions of America. Preserve these inspired concepts.

Let not the adversary of Light and Truth destroy freedom, worship, and divine faith.

Bless those who direct the Nation. Remember, O God, Those who bear arms. Bless the homes from which they come.

Forgive our errors and weakness turning from the wrong and unprofitable ways.

We pray for the early triumph of righteousness, truth, and peace founded in the fatherhood of man. In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

and name their former red associates should be helped to obtain employment for two reasons—because it was the right thing to do and because it would damage the red apparatus in Hollywood.

This decision of Brewer's, which he persuaded other anti-communists to go along with, proved an extremely wise one. Through Dmytryk, he met another disillusioned ex-communist, screen writer Richard Collins, and Collins put him in touch with other ex-reds who felt they had been "had" by the party, could no longer get jobs, and were willing to talk. These included another writer, Martin Berkeley, who, when offered a chance of "rehabilitation," named 162 communists and communist sympathizers with whom he had been associated while a member of the party. As a result of these disclosures, and those made by others, things really opened up and masses of witnesses appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The American Legion, which had adopted resolutions in its National Conventions to fight subversion in the entertainment business, also played an important part in spotlighting the Hollywood reds. In December 1951 the Legion struck an especially telling blow when this magazine published an article called "Did the Movies Really Clean House?" by J. B. Matthews. The article gave a long listing of associations with communist causes of people active in the films, of the studios where they worked, and of their current activities.

Following this national publicity, patriotic citizens in many communities started resisting pictures which featured red players or which had been written or directed by reds. Seeing their box

office revenues threatened, producers asked the Legion to help them clean up their industry. The Legion refused to serve as a police agency, but in cooperation with Brewer, the MPA, and other anti-red individuals and organizations, it did help the film industry establish an effective rehabilitation program.

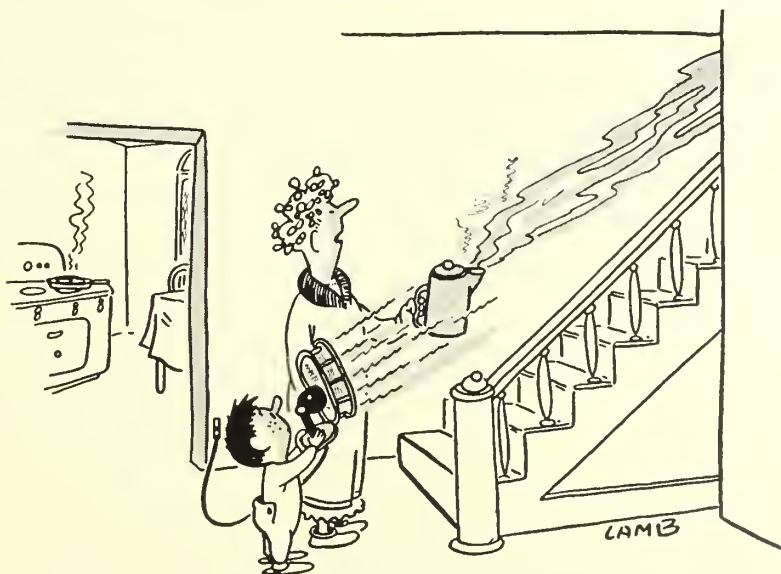
Under this program, the "presumed innocent" who claim they were sucked in by the reds are provided a platform from which they can "clear" themselves. Many have taken advantage of the plan.

By following this formula the movies have made themselves freer of subversion than at any time since 1934. There are still reds in Hollywood but they exert little influence. Leftwing views, instead of being fashionable as they were a few years ago, are seldom expressed in offices, studios, or even at cocktail parties.

Today Roy Brewer, who contributed so much to this improved state of affairs, is no longer in Hollywood. In 1954 he ran against Richard Walsh for the presidency of the IATSE and was defeated. Since then he has been an executive of Allied Artists with offices in New York. He still keeps a vigilant eye on the West Coast scene, however, and in his present job has prevented some films made by foreign communists from being distributed here. He may be expected to do more along this line in the future.

But whatever Brewer accomplishes in the future, he already merits widespread gratitude. Thanks in no small part to this fighting man from Nebraska, all of us can see American movies today with the assurance that we are not patronizing a traitor-controlled industry.

THE END



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THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE YOUR OWN BUSINESS

(Continued from page 25)

experience is generally important. The prospective owner in that area of business should know how and where to buy, and he should be conscious of competitive practices in the business.

But that kind of knowledge need not be too hard to obtain. The would-be entrepreneur can obtain sizable chunks of such information by close attention to the practices of the boss who employs him, and by observation of his practices, both good and bad. A bank executive, telling of his experiences with one young man who operates a highly successful service station, related how the young man started out determined to do "just the opposite" of what his erstwhile employer had done in running an unkempt and slovenly gas station.

"He told me that when he was asking advice about taking a lease on his own station a few years back," said the bank officer. "I know his former employer, and I agreed with him at that time. Since then Charley has enlarged and improved his own station, and our bank has helped him from time to time with loans. He has been careful and has never given us any worry or trouble. I don't think he ever will."

Even if the new business is to be a partnership, with one partner particularly versed in one phase of the activity (such as actually running it), and the other handling another aspect (like the books and finances), each should have some general knowledge of the problems of the whole operation. And in such cases knowledge of the capability

and reliability of the partner is even more essential!

The more you know of your business-to-be, the more you will know about some of its fundamental requirements. You can hardly spend too much time or effort in sizing up and estimating those requirements before you actually commit yourself. There is a considerable variety to think about, everything from money requirements to such comparatively prosaic problems as finding the best possible location. Only after you have thought through those fundamentals can you decide whether you will be better off starting out for yourself or staying where you are.

First off, think about money. Adequate working capital is the first essential of any business, small or large. Only if you have enough to start off properly should you think about getting into business for yourself. If you haven't, the odds are heavily loaded against you. That applies whether you are thinking of opening a small retail establishment, a larger manufacturing venture, or anything in between.

Most business-starters have only a share of their total requirements; they obtain the rest by loans from members of the family, friends, or the bank. To do that, however, they must almost always be able to put up a reasonable proportion of the requirements themselves. You will hear about men with brilliant ideas who are able to convince somebody that their idea and their willingness to work at it are in themselves adequate balances against the dol-

lars that must be put up. And you will hear about truly shoestring enterprises that made good with a bang. But those are rare exceptions. Adequate financing is a prime need of any new business 99 percent of the time.

Obtaining money from a bank nowadays is different from what it used to be. Back before the depression money could be borrowed on character, reputation, and experience. There is not so much of that kind of lending any more. Present-day restrictions are tighter. They usually mean that loans must be secured by physical assets, and often with a cosigner or guarantor. The risk must be almost negligible to the lending agency, and the agencies say this is not their doing—that they are limited by the need of standing inspection to insure that governmental restrictions are being obeyed.

So you have to have something to borrow on, if you intend to borrow. Consequently, a loan is often easier after you've started in business than beforehand. That makes another reason why you should have adequate capital to get going. Banks, of course, are not the only borrowing medium. Supply houses (for either equipment or goods for your shelves) usually have lines of credit available to their customers. You should explore these avenues thoroughly before you enter a new business.

There is no rule of thumb on how much you can borrow or will want to borrow. In any case you will want to keep your debts as small as possible, and you will want to time them to coincide with the period for which you need the money. If your proposed business is one in which the stock turns over every 3 days, then a 30-day note to finance that stock is logical and should be sufficient. If you need a longer loan for equipment, you should figure (and the loaning agency certainly will) that it will be paid off in periodic installments, with not too long an elapsed term. There should be mutual and precise understanding on both sides as to how long a loan should ultimately run.

When you go to see your banker, take along accurate and thorough records, even if they are not as pleasant as you would like to see them. He can serve you best by having your confidence and knowing your complete story and problem. His experiences in other situations of the past can often be helpful.

Don't feel awkward because you have never borrowed money before or because you do it infrequently. The loan agency deals with those kinds of situations all the time.

On that score, it is good policy to go



"... and last month her clothing bill alone was sixty-four dollars, and the hairdresser's. . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

in and get acquainted with officials of banks and supply houses before you go into business, to canvass the outlook for any loans you think you might need later on, if not then. You will find them willing to talk with you and, after you have outlined your plans, to give you some idea of what kind of accommodations you can expect, and under what conditions. Remember that they want you to succeed. If their customers all went broke, they, too, would be out of business.

In figuring your needs for capital, you will have two general areas to consider—the physical requirements of your business (its site, its stock, and its equipment) and the salary expense you will have. In that latter respect you will want to estimate both how much you will have to draw out of the business for living expenses, and how much you will have to pay for help.

Rental is usually the first item; comparatively few new businesses can afford to purchase the store or shop they need. Here you have a large variable. To begin with, you should think in terms of square feet needed. There will always be an irreducible minimum needed for the goods you stock at retail or the equipment you need for manufacturing. You must have a figure in square feet representing your space requirements before you go out to look for them. The price you pay for that amount of space, whether small or large, can run from dirt cheap to extremely dear, depending on location and physical condition. It will be up to you to decide where the dividing line should be drawn—where you can locate most reasonably in relation to the volume of business you must have to succeed.

Rentals for retail business in general, say the experts, should not run beyond 5 to 8 percent of anticipated gross sales. If the rent exceeds that figure you are generally heading for early trouble. But you may as well figure you'll find no bargains; landlords know what their space is worth, and they usually get just about that fair value, give or take a few dollars.

Customarily you will sign a lease. By all means have a lawyer's aid in negotiating one—a man with some experience in that field. Find out in advance what his services will cost you, and be sure he is your lawyer not the landlord's. The property owner will have his legal man at hand, without any doubt, and with perfect propriety.

If you propose or agree to a lease based on percentage of earnings or gross sales in the business, you should specify a fixed minimum and maximum. If your earnings build up slowly, you cannot expect the landlord to take a sled-length gamble on you. On the other hand, if you are such a good busi-

nessman that your receipts exceed your expectations, you should not be obligated to share the fruits of your enterprise without limitation.

But before you get to the lease-signing, you have to decide on a location. There are any number of factors to think about.

In small communities the nature of the business next door is not so important. But in larger towns types of businesses tend to become sectionalized in specific areas of the city. Your business should suit the section and the types of business found there. Be sure to study this aspect closely. Your first guess could be wrong.

Consider the problem of the restaurant in a large northern community where there is a good deal of water sport activity. The large interest in water sports prompted the opening of a restaurant and cocktail lounge with a marine background, well-appointed and offering extremely good food. A "yacht club atmosphere" was sought and achieved. The proper publicity and fanfare attended the opening.

But the business failed right from the start. Some analysis later on pointed to the reason. The "yacht clubbers" who had been aimed at as patrons dined and wine d out comparatively little; they patronized their clubs and entertained in their homes. Still, there were plenty of tourists going by in sport shirts and slacks. But the atmosphere of the restaurant scared them away; they were afraid they would not be welcome in their casual clothes. Management had failed to analyze its potential customers properly, and in so failing had overturned all the good figuring it had done.

Think about the people you hope to attract not only in relation to the character of your place, but also its location. Food shops in general require a fairly dense population or traffic stream around them. But certain other kinds of more specialized enterprises, even apparel and hardware, get along even when they are well removed from "active" districts. Those latter are generally the types of stores handling merchandise enough out of the ordinary that customers find it worthwhile to make a special trip away from a general shopping area.

Parking is important in cities. If a customer knows he can park alongside or in front of a store, he may often go out of his way to get there.

Some specialty businesses do well near a large market or shopping center if not actually in the center itself. Easy walking distance—perhaps a block—is a rule of thumb. It also should not be necessary to cross a busy main traffic street to get to your store from the supermarket or shopping center.

The type of business next door may

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not be important, but if there are many vacant properties in the vicinity, or if the one you are considering has a history of unsuccessful business operation, look on it as an amber caution light. Find out what happened, and why. Is the street, or the whole area, going downhill? Did business depart along with a population shift or deterioration in the character of the population?

Ask questions. The local chamber of commerce won't sing a dirge over any part of its jurisdiction, but it may help supply some of the answers you are seeking. Bankers and real estate men may also be helpful, particularly the former because they have nothing to sell you except the services of the bank—if they have an interest in a property, they are not likely to misadvise you to the extent of encouraging another "business failed here" entry for the location in question.

As a newcomer in business (or even as a well-established operator) you can pay too much rent, even in return for increased business volume. A mid-western hobby shop owner recently found that out to his chagrin. He had successfully operated his little venture on a side street for many years, in a store with rental of \$75 a month. Looking for larger volume he moved onto a busier avenue, jacking up his rent to \$250 a month in the process. A few months served to establish his mistake. He has been doing a much larger volume of business, to be sure, but his added net profit has not nearly balanced the \$175 additional he is paying the landlord.

Now his old location is rented to someone else, even if he were not saddled with a lease in his new place. His one hope now is that his business will gradually increase to the point of justifying that big rental he is now paying. But he is not completely hopeful.

You can get up to date on average rental ratios by reading the *Establishing and Operating Your Own Business* booklet of the Commerce Department. Its figures are illuminating. Businesses which showed profits also showed the highest expenses for rent. In that class are such businesses as barber and beauty shops, jewelry stores, laundry and cleaning stores, liquor stores, motels, and repair services.

Those operating with a lower percentage of profit spent less for rent. In this group fell car dealers, grocery and hardware stores, meat markets, women's specialty shops; their rents ran from 1.23 to 4.58 percent of sales.

Business operations mainly apart from the location of the office, like contractors, lumber and building material firms, showed even lower rental costs, less than 1 percent of net sales. The moral: Fit your rent to the kind of business you contemplate.

Beyond the questions of rental are others. Your location may be bad for getting the kind of help you need at the price you can afford to pay. There may be unusual conditions or hazards to consider—even floods, for example. Any chance of the street being torn up for repaving before you get well established? How about traffic rerouting that would make a one-way street or a thruway out of your location? And what would that do to your business?

While you are thinking about your location, you will also have to think about fixtures, equipment, and stock. Take a look at how your competitors-to-be handle those problems. Talk with sales representatives of your suppliers. Read the trade papers and magazines; they often have information of value.

Remember that in your early stages of operations, particularly the first year,



careful watch of inventory is most important, with respect to both original stock and turnover.

Some businesses can do quite well with secondhand counters, fixtures, and the like. But if you are depending heavily on random traffic from off the street, up-to-date and attractive furnishings mean a good deal in attracting and holding customers. In your longer range figuring you should set some money aside to buy replacement equipment.

The history and state of equipment, naturally, depend on the business. One young man got a start in the excavating business by buying two used trucks, working out a percentage-of-profit lease for part-time use of other equipment, and "bird-dogging" for jobs where he could dig for small contractors, mostly residential builders. His judgment was good, his cost estimates were fair to both himself and his customers, and today he has a well-rounded line of equipment of his own, not too heavily encumbered.

But there are less happy experiences. Another young man started in a business which seemed to require minimum capital and which personally appealed to him—landscape gardening, with particular emphasis on the building of new lawns. He got started famously, contracting in his first spring for a large volume of work in suburban areas near his city. But he quickly ran into trouble. Many others also wanted the use of the

heavy grading equipment he had counted on renting. His schedules fell badly behind. Some of his customers, angry, canceled their commitments with him and turned to other landscapers. He spent much of the summer apologizing and offering alibis, worked personally from early dawn to late dark, and wound up the season exhausted physically and not much better off financially. The first item on his planning for the next year was the securing, somehow, of enough money to buy the scraper and other equipment he needed.

Most everyone going into business knows he has to do more than open the doors and wait for the customers. Retailing usually compels some sales promotion, customarily newspaper or direct mail advertising. It is a general rule for small business that for each \$100 spent in advertising, at least \$300 must come back in order to break even on all the elements involved. You must consider the overhead on the extra amount of merchandise sold, the extra effort or time of salespeople, and the effect of the business in relation to your established costs. Even the time spent in preparing a newspaper ad and a window display must be taken into consideration.

In starting a business it is rarely wise to place too much reliance on a single customer, or even a group of customers. Promises are easy to obtain before the doors are open; often—for many reasons—they are harder to translate into jingles on the cash register afterwards.

One hopeful Ohio operator, fully competent in what he wanted to do, found he would have to spend \$15,000 for additional equipment to handle a certain contract in his small business of supplying parts to a nearby manufacturer of large size. He tried for a bank loan but was turned down. He then borrowed to the limit on his personal property, equipped his shop, and started to deliver, only to have happen what the banker had known was going to happen but was unable to talk about. The large manufacturer, in financial trouble, had to shut down till its affairs stabilized. The small supplier was in immediate and equally stormy water. Years were needed before he could get back on an even keel.

One last word: There are about 4,200,000 businesses in operation in the United States today, almost a million more than there were 15 years ago. Three out of four of them have fewer than four paid employees. There is proof positive that opportunities in every size exist all around you. They will continue to exist—but only for men who know how to take hold of them, avoid their thorns, and extract from them the essence of sweet success.

THE END



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A product of **Remington Rand** division of Sperry Rand Corporation

WE MUST PREVENT ANOTHER RED VICTORY!

(Continued from page 19)

survival of nations such as Japan. The "vast" China market has been cut off, it is urged, and something must be done to restore it.

Market for what? The recently concluded Chinese Communist Congress made it plain that what the Peiping regime really wanted was heavy machinery and machine tools. In other words, the sinews of war. Apparently the Soviet supply has not yet been adequate and the Red Chinese need to supplement it, if we will be the suckers.

But just how "vast" is this market? Take Japan, for example. Before the war the total of Japanese-Chinese export and import trade was less than half of the value of Japan's exports of raw silk to the United States. Total American sales in China were less than one-third of our sales to the Philippines. A "vast" market depends upon "vast" purchasing power, and the old free China did not have it and still less does the new enslaved one.

Moreover, what the Red Chinese buy and where they buy it is determined, not by the law of supply and demand, but by the will of the Peiping regime as it is conditioned by the will of the Soviet Union. That regime has already channeled at least four-fifths of its trade into the Soviet-satellite groove and has indicated that it expects to increase, rather than to decrease, this interdependence. The free world can have the other fifth if it suits the purposes of Peiping and Moscow. Not otherwise. Is this "normal" trade?

The experience of the British at this point should be instructive. Britain, with large commercial establishments in

China and with a major port of entry at Hong Kong, decided that "business as usual" was possible and forthwith recognized the Peiping regime. What happened? First of all, the clique in Peiping waited for four years before it decided to "recognize" Britain. By that time British business on the Chinese mainland had been largely closed out at ruinous losses. Investments of about eight billion dollars were simply washed down the drain. The dream of "business as usual" turned into a nightmare. The British discovered, to their annoyance and embarrassment, that there is no such thing as "free" trade with a country that is not free. What is bought and sold, and more importantly, how it is bought and sold, is not a matter of commerce. It is a matter of political and military policy dictated in Peiping and Moscow. Access to the "vast" market, therefore, becomes merely a matter of suiting the convenience—and the terms—of those who are now in control. This is neither "trade," nor is it "normal."

Then there is this persistent argument of "realism." It is "unrealistic," it is urged, to deny United Nations membership and United States recognition to a "government" that is firmly in control of over half a billion Chinese on the Asiatic mainland. The degree of the control is not usually challenged, although it is open to question. How it was brought about is ignored.

At this point there is a deep confusion between recognizing something as a fact and "recognizing" a regime as a matter of international policy. The fact that reds are in control on the mainland is not denied. It is "recognized" as

a fact. But that does not impose any obligation upon the United States to take the regime to its bosom in diplomatic recognition. One can recognize the fact of conquest without being obliged to legitimize or validate it.

It is "realistic" to admit that Mao Tse-tung and his cohorts are at the moment in control. It is not "realistic" to suggest that control, and control alone, should be the criterion for diplomatic relationships.

But in these various United Nations debates it is always urged that because of the preponderance of numbers involved, the Peiping clique must "represent" the Chinese people. On what basis could such a claim be made? The Chinese Communist conquerors, like their predecessors elsewhere, have never dared to submit themselves to a free popular election. They have no mandate, except that from the Soviet Union. Their whole imposed ideology does not reflect, in the slightest, the great contributions of China to philosophy, religion, art, and personal loyalty that we have come to know as characteristic. Let us realize the fact that the communist conquest was essentially foreign to China. It is in no sense "representative," and those who speak for it in that guise dishonor the Chinese and testify only to their enslavement to a foreign state and a foreign mode of thought. There has been no "foreign devil" in China as truly "foreign" as this "Marxism-Leninism." The real China is already "represented." It does not need help from the stooges of Moscow.

We have reviewed the chief arguments that are being advanced on behalf of this regime that is now in control of mainland China. We have not even mentioned, as yet, the more subtle and usually unexpressed arguments that are part of the communist scheme. These arguments seldom come to the surface, and to discover them we have to ask ourselves, "Just what do the communists and their friends want, and what do they expect to get?" We should and can seek expert guidance on this point.

Our former Ambassador to Japan and former Under Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, has put his finger squarely upon two of these objectives in a recent publication, *Invasion Alert*, which I recommend for your careful consideration. The first aim, he says, is to gain a sort of "international respectability." United Nations membership would serve that end in that it would put a stamp of at least acceptance, if not approval, upon the communist conquest of mainland China. The impact of such a development upon the Overseas



"I sent Junior to bed without his supper to punish him.
Now it looks like it was a reward."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Chinese—there are more than 12 million of them—and upon the Asian states that are still resisting communism would be almost overpowering. The Red Chinese would be “in” and it is human nature to back a winner. We must not be a party to clothing these “international bandits” in the raiment of respectability.

But even more ominous, Mr. Grew points out, is the fact that the Red Chinese would have access to the funds and services of the United Nations. Through United Nations agencies, where we could be voted down, it would easily be possible to channel directly to Peiping money that came from the pockets of the American taxpayer. Under that condition it is quite possible that we would be supplying goods, services, and means to a regime that was openly bent upon our own destruction. In the name of “realism” and “easing of tensions” we would be asked to contribute to the power of a dictatorship that has never relaxed its unrelenting hostility to us. In other words, the communist line is: “Come on, be a good sport; be reasonable, be realistic; please commit suicide.”

Now, if this seems intolerable from the strictly American point of view, the proposal for Red Chinese admission should be equally intolerable from the point of view of the United Nations as a whole. If we are being asked to help destroy ourselves, the United Nations is being asked to make itself utterly foolish, powerless, and even contemptible. It is being asked to violate the principles of its own charter, to renounce its objectives, to admit its failure, to renounce its actions in defense of freedom, and to crucify its own creations.

A major purpose of the United Nations, it has been stated again and again, is to afford an *instrument* through which to resist aggression. The one occasion upon which it was possible to put this principle into action was that of Korea. Here a United Nations force actually took the field against a communist onslaught.

It will not have escaped notice that the Security Council action upon this occasion was possible only because the Soviet Union had staged a walkout upon another issue. The subsequent communist “slow motion” in the “Month of Malik” taught us a lesson. There followed the consistent Soviet support for the Red Chinese intervention in Korea, the consistent attempts at obstruction, and the consistently malicious and false denunciation of the United Nations, and especially the United States, as the real aggressors in Korea. And it is after that disgraceful history that the Soviet Union, seeking to gain its ends by other means—now



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that the first have failed—sponsors the cause of a “peace-loving” regime in Peiping!

In sanctioning the use of troops in the Korean action, the United Nations, despite the efforts of the communists, upheld a principle. That there was subsequent wavering, indecision and defeatist compromise on actual events in the field does not change this principle. Moreover, the United Nations went on record—over the usual Soviet objection—in declaring that the Communist Chinese regime was the aggressor against which its force had been mobilized.

The immoral truce subsequently signed in Korea did not change this basic fact. Peiping is still at war against the United Nations. An armistice is not a peace, and the Red Chinese have shown no inclination to make that peace possible. The armistice terms have been deceitfully and atrociously violated. Prisoners have been held—or slaughtered. New airfields have been built up. Fresh equipment, some of it supplied, of course, by the Soviet Union, has been moved in. The previously agreed-upon inspection by United Nations representatives in North Korea has been systematically denied.

No nation has ever better fitted the description of the “unrepentant” aggressor than has the Peiping regime in the case of Korea. Not one real concession to peace has been made. There has been not the slightest intimation of an admission of guilt. There has been no suggestion of making any amends. There has not been even a hint that the aggression would not be instantly renewed if the communists thought it feasible.

It is in the face of this record that the apologists for this red regime now

have the effrontery to insist that it must be taken into an organization that was founded to renounce aggression.

But even if Red China were not at war with the United Nations, the very character of its rule, amply demonstrated in seven years, should make it plain that this regime is totally unfit to carry out the purposes of the United Nations Charter and, indeed, has no intention of doing so. In its very first article, that charter states that one of the purposes of the organization is “promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms.” The same words and the same purposes appear in Article 13 of Chapter IV and in Chapter IX.

Where is there any respect for “human rights and fundamental freedoms” in the territory that the Red Chinese control? On the basis of their own boasts of the number of “reactionaries” and “counterrevolutionaries” whom they have “liquidated,” it is impossible to escape the fact that this regime has already put to death more than 20 million Chinese. The human—what we call “inalienable”—right of life itself obviously does not exist when the communists are in control.

What about those “fundamental freedoms”? On the basis of documented evidence on file at the United Nations itself it can be stated that even now there are more than 22 million slave laborers on the Chinese mainland. Freedom to take a job or to leave it is unknown. There is no freedom of movement. Police permission is necessary to go even from one small town to another. And, of course, there is no freedom to get out, as the Americans still in those mainland jails can testify.

There is likewise no respect for the

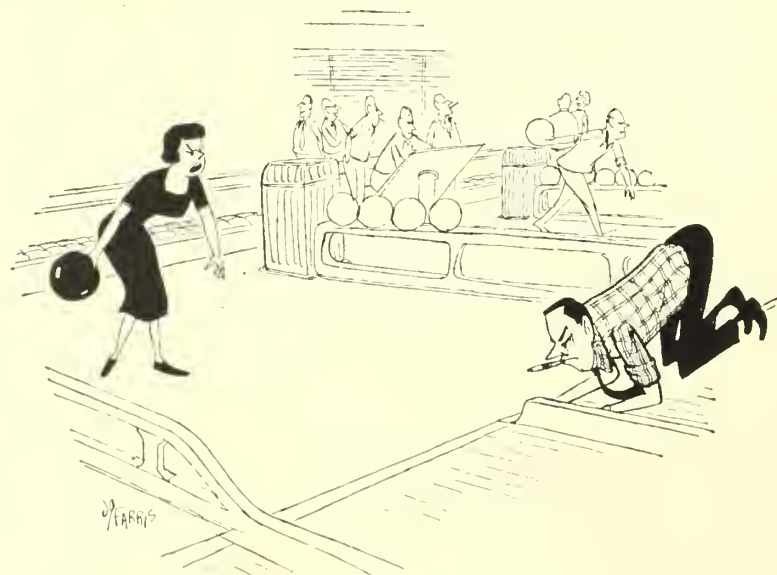
rights of others or for what we regard as human decencies. The red-ruled Chinese mainland is, for example, the chief source of the worldwide traffic in illicit narcotics. According to the testimony of Harry J. Anslinger, our Federal Commissioner of Narcotics, mainland China’s production of opium and its derivatives has increased more than 300 percent since the reds took over. Today’s regular production, he testifies, is more than ten times the annual world consumption of legal opium for medicinal purposes. The spokesmen for the Red Chinese have blandly ignored these charges.

But, it is argued, the United Nations already has member countries, such as the Soviet Union, in which these human rights and fundamental freedoms are violated, outraged, and forgotten. That is true. But it is also true that this very fact has contributed to the weakness of the United Nations, on moral grounds, time and again. “Two wrongs never make a right.” Why make the organization any weaker by the admission of still another member that cannot and will not live up to the obligations of the charter? What possible good can be accomplished by having still another veto in the Security Council on any proposal that stems from a concern for human freedom? What can the free world gain by giving still another sounding board for the voices of those who are bent upon destroying it?

Here we come to the very crux of the question. The Chinese Communists and their friends want *United States recognition* and United Nations membership precisely because this will help the communist cause. In giving “respectability,” as Ambassador Grew has pointed out, such a step would also take away the possibility of support for the Chinese who are still free. This is a major objective in communist maneuver. The talk about “two Chinas” in the United Nations is unthinkable. The communists would never agree to it because their aim is not merely to get themselves *in* but to get the Free Chinese *out*. Only thus can they make their political victory complete.

And to aid in the consummation of this victory we are now asked to violate our pledges, to abandon our friends and allies, to surrender to bluff and bluster, to demean and degrade ourselves before the whole Asian world as a false friend and a treacherous ally. The reds have always called us a “paper tiger.” Of course, they want to prove that they were right!

This is a point at which, I believe, some of our friends abroad have mistaken the American temper. The issue for us is not one of expediency or dollars and cents. It is an issue of good



“You never watched the foul line so closely before we were married!”

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

faith and good morals. And it is also an issue of hard fact.

There can be no question but that United States recognition and United Nations membership would give enormous aid and comfort to the Chinese Communists. It would give them aid at the expense of the American taxpayer. It would give them comfort at the expense of American principles and American commitments.

Now, as far as the United Nations is concerned, these Red Chinese are still the enemy. Red Chinese troops are still

deployed against the organization. And as far as the United States is concerned, the Red Chinese are still the enemy of everything that we stand for. More than that, Peiping is proud of this antipathy and loses no occasion upon which to proclaim it.

Here in this country we have a crisp definition for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Every soldier knows it. It is in our Constitution and our Federal statutes. It is in the Articles of War. Our word for it is *treason*.

THE END

ODDS AGAINST THE CHAMPS

(Continued from page 21)

skaters in the Ice Capades, but in an automobile accident in 1941 he sustained arm, collarbone, and leg fractures along



"The government's in debt, too, but they keep spending money!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

with a busted pelvis. It was said he would never walk again, let alone skate. The pelvis saddle was wired together, and when the healing was complete, Waite had to learn to walk all over again.

He learned by sliding his feet sideways, and he got along so well that the Army inducted him. Five months afterward he was on the rifle range at Fort Sill, Okla., and was trying to fire from a prone position. He couldn't do it. A day or two later he was in the colonel's office, waiting while the officer completed an inspection of several X-ray negatives that accompanied a doctor's report.

"How the hell did you get into this man's army?" inquired the colonel, looking up.

Waite shrugged his shoulders.

"How did you get hurt?"

"Like I told the doctors. I was in an automobile accident. As a result, I'm just not able to lie flat with my legs outstretched as required on the firing range."

"So I see," agreed the colonel, tapping the doctor's report. "However, I'm glad you're able to walk. Very glad, and I'm sorry we can't use you. But we can't."

On the road 47 weeks out of the year, Waite is the only remaining member of the original troupe that started out in 1940. His right leg is five-eighths of an inch shorter than his left. It does not affect his skating nor his shenanigans on the ice.

Glenn Cunningham, for a number of years the nation's greatest miler, was so severely burned about the legs that medical men were doubtful whether he would be able to walk again. He did, of course, but very often when Cunningham called upon his leg muscles for extra effort they responded with pain so throbbing that he feared the muscles would burst—but he became a champion.

Miss Tenley Albright refused to recognize polio as a crippling disease, and became the Olympic and North American figure skating champion. Vic Wertz, Cleveland first baseman, gave the back of his hand to polio in the baseball season of 1955 and was on first base for the Indians at the start of the season in 1956.

Stan Musial was a tremendous left-handed pitching prospect in the St. Louis Cardinal baseball chain when he fell and shattered his left elbow. Word was sent to St. Louis that he would never be able to pitch again, and it was doubtful if he had a career in baseball.

It was stated that however promising he might appear to be as a hitter—and he did show promise—it was very doubtful if he would gain sufficient use of his arm to be able to throw and thus become an infielder or an outfielder. Musial did not accept the opinions of the pessimists.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
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He has been one of the great players of baseball for quite a number of years and is a cinch, when his playing days are ended, to have his name and his records as an outfielder and as a hitter enshrined in baseball's Hall of Fame, in Cooperstown, N. Y.

George (Whitey) Kurowski was a third baseman, and a good one, for nine years with the St. Louis Cardinals. His right arm, his throwing arm, was deformed, the result of a bad fracture. Pete Gray played 77 games in the outfield for the St. Louis Browns in 1945; he had one arm. Bert Shepard pitched for Washington in 1945; he had one leg.

Nor was Pete Gray the only one-armed baseball player. Back in 1883, in the National League, Cleveland had a one-armed pitcher. His real name was Harry Criss, but he played under the name of Hugh Daly. On September 13, 1883, Daly pitched and won a hitless game against Philadelphia. The score was 1 to 0. On another occasion he struck out 19 batters. He pitched in the big leagues for eight years and won 74 games. With Cleveland in 1883 he won 24 games and lost 18; with Chicago in 1884 he won 22 games and lost 25.

Mordecai "Three-finger" Brown pitched in the National League for 15 years, winning 239 games and losing 130. He was a right-hander who did not have all the fingers on his right hand. Charley "Red" Ruffing pitched in the American League for 23 years, winning 273 games and losing 225. He was minus several toes.

Lou Brissie had one leg almost shot away in World War II. Taken to a field hospital, he was told the leg (what was left of it) would have to be amputated. He pleaded with the surgeons,

and did more pleading with the medical men in the base hospital.

He told them he was a baseball player, a pitcher. He insisted he would play again, and would pitch again, if they would save the leg. The doctors didn't think it was possible to save the leg, but they did promise to wait a while, a day at a time, but offered no encouragement that they could do much. They kept their promises. They tried hard. They did much.

They saved the leg, and Brissie came back to baseball and played in the major leagues. He had to wear a protecting shield on his leg, but he reported to Connie Mack and the Philadelphia Athletics in 1947. A pitcher of stature, he remained in the big leagues through the following seven seasons. At the close of his baseball playing career, he became Commissioner of American Legion Junior Baseball. It is more than a guess that Lou Brissie finds the job of supervising the baseball activities of a million boys the most rewarding job of his career.

Jim Piersall, born in Waterbury, Conn., on November 14, 1929, found himself in the darkness of a mental breakdown before he was 25 years old. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for him to have quit. He didn't. He walked through his troubles, out of them, and back into the sunlight of the place where he belonged—in center field for the Boston Red Sox.

Nelson Sherrill did not believe he had to remain a paralytic. Nor did he. He became a pole vaulter at the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the United States Olympic team. Steve Wazniak, of Buffalo, was another paralytic who beat the rap. He became a

champion long-distance swimmer. When Fred Swertfager was ten years old, he was wearing braces on his legs; he wore them for two years, the result of polio. Now 17, and a six-foot, 195-pound right-hander, he is under contract to pitch for the Detroit Tigers. Ted Kroll, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was badly banged up in World War II. Among his keepsakes is a Purple Heart with three clusters. He came out of uniform to become one of the world's top golf professionals.

These are but some of the men and women, in sports and out of sports, who have kept their hopes above their despair. There is another whose story, no matter how many times it is told, is the sort of story that loses nothing by being told again.

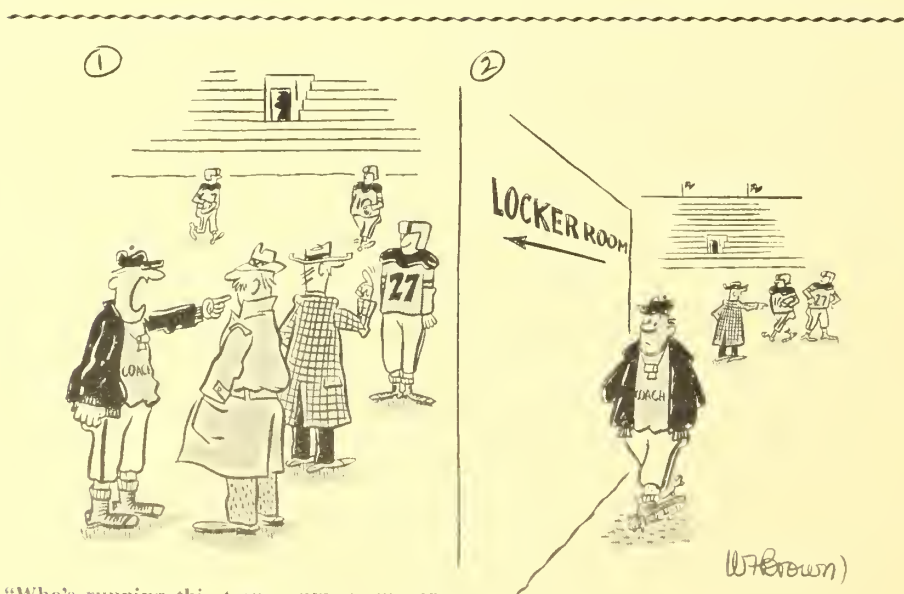
In February 1949 Ben Hogan was returning to his home in Texas with his wife Valeria when the automobile he was driving was completely wrecked in a smashup. Valeria Hogan was not seriously injured. Ben Hogan was taken from the wreck in what the doctors feared was a dying condition. In fact they almost said so, and did say that, if he survived, Hogan would never play golf again.

The injured man did not accept the verdict. Nor did his wife. Slowly, patiently, resolutely, Ben Hogan started back. He was coming along nicely when a blood clot formed in one of his legs. It threatened to kill him. The same spirit that carried him through the first anxious days after the smashup sustained him through these critical days.

He was on his feet again and using the living room rug in his Fort Worth home as a putting green when the National Open Championship of 1949 was played at the Medinah Club near Chicago. The cup, emblematic of the Open Championship, which Hogan had won in 1948 at the Riviera Country Club, at Santa Monica, Calif., was in its place of honor at Medinah. With a letter expressing his regrets over his inability to defend his title, Hogan had sent the trophy to the United States Golf Association.

As he putted on the living room rug and listened to the radio reports of the progress of the Open Championship, Hogan made his plans for the 1950 event. He told a few friends of his determination to enter and to win. They encouraged him and believed that he would get back his health, but they scarcely believed that he would ever again be able to find the exquisite timing and control that are so necessary to win an Open Championship.

In 1950 Ben Hogan won the Open Championship. In 1951 he won again; in 1953 he won again, and in that same year went to England and won the British Open Championship. THE END



"Who's running this team, anyway—me or some big shot alumnus who doesn't even know how many oil wells he has?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ROD AND GUN CLUB

(Continued from page 28)

HEARD ABOUT the ruckus delinquent dogs have been raising in the Post Office Department? Seems that more than 6,000 letter carriers were bitten by dogs in 1956, causing Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield to appoint a committee of five experts to study the problem. So far they've come up with this fact: Too many dog owners don't accept the necessary responsibility of ownership. They just let their dogs run loose, get their exercise by themselves without any sort of supervision, run themselves into a state of delinquency. From where we sit it looks like the owners are the delinquents.



LESTER LINDSAY, Birmingham, Iowa, is worried about us not being able to find our flashlight in the dark. "Take the time now," he advises, "to paste on a band or two of luminous tape. Don't wait until you get to hunting camp and have to grope for it come a dark night."

YOU MIGHT be interested in knowing that there are now more than five million outboard motors in use in the United States. The time has also come to correct that old "baseball is the biggest sport" chestnut that's been around for so long. A recent survey of the economic aspects of hunting and fishing, sponsored by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, reveals that some 25,000,000 persons hunted or fished during 1955. Major league baseball attracts an attendance of approximately 15,000,000 every year, but many fans attend several games and are counted each time. America's national sport?

SINCE THE fishing season is still around in some climes, we couldn't pass up this one from C. H. McNatt, Box 175, Beloit, Ohio. "Not long ago while fishing," he writes, "I was puzzled and a little amused to see an old gentleman filling one end of his boat with stones before shoving off. He proceeded to the middle of the lake, anchored and began throwing stones in the water in a circle around the boat in about a 35 to 50-ft. radius. I thought he had rocks in his head too, until I noticed he began catching fish. He explained it to me: By throwing stones away from the boat in the manner he did, he had headed all the fish toward him. Clever?" We should say so.

IF YOUR FEET get cold: Gene Swinger, Essex, Mo., claims that if you are out hunting in extremely cold weather and your feet become numb, you can easily warm them providing you are wearing waterproof gear. "Find an ice-covered stream," he says, "break the ice and stand in the shallow water for a few minutes. Even though the air temperature is below zero, the water temperature will never be below 32 degrees. Your feet will warm quickly."

ONE OF OUR readers, Mrs. N. E. Fulton, 436 Dayton #4, St. Paul 2, Minn., has a novel suggestion. "Before going hunting," she offers, "take a good hot bath with a handful of baking soda thrown in the tub. This will destroy the human body odor that wild animals pick up in the wind, and you'll find that you'll get closer to your deer than you ever have before." She also suggests that it is unwise to wear an old sweat-scented hat or cap, and that the clothing you do wear be clean. "Cut down that giveaway scent," she advises. "Most animals smell you long before they see you."

ALTHOUGH THIS may be a bit late for boating in some climes, some of our readers are in areas where they can still enjoy the splutter of an outboard motor. If so, Charles H. Ream of 1416 Ave. T, Brooklyn 29, N. Y., has a word for them. "While fishing in Sheepshead Bay this last season," he says, "we started home and found that the motor conked out, and that we couldn't get it going again because the pin that holds the propeller to the shaft had snapped. The tide was going out fast; we had no spare parts along and, brother, were we in a fix. Then all of a sudden I thought of using one of the steel ends from my shoelace, to which I fitted a 1/4-inch piece of cloth so it wouldn't fall through. With this method we were able to start the motor and get home." Nice going, Charlie. That's using the old noggin.

ANY OF YOU hankering to kick off down Mexico way this winter might do well to drop Dan Sanborn, Sanborn's Travel Service, 214 S. Broadway, McAllen, Tex., a line and ask for his free Mexico Travel Packet designed especially for motorists. Chock full of the kind of information that you will find hard to get elsewhere, the Sanborn Travel Packet even makes good armchair adventuring.

THE LITTLE BOOKLET "What Every Parent Should Know When a Boy or Girl Wants a Gun" is free from the Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 E. 43 St., N. Y. 17, N. Y. Many other instruction booklets on how to shoot safely are available to individuals, as well as to adult and youth organizations. Write for this valuable free literature.

COPIES OF the 320-page 1956 *Conservation Yearbook* are still available. Contains information about 5,000 key people and 500 agencies working daily in conservation. Published by Cornwell, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW., Suite 615, Wash. 6, D.C. Price, \$7.50 per copy

EVERYONE WHO can make a noise like a goose, and some who can't, will be interested in knowing that A. B. McCain, of Lake Charles, La., won this year's goose-calling championship of the world.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

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MR. WALKER'S WONDERFUL BOTTLE

(Continued from page 23)

idea, and turned to other experiments.

Then one soft spring evening in 1904 William B. Walker met Burger at a May wine festival in Berlin, and the German, by way of making conversation with the husky American, talked about how he had solved the tricky glass problem for Sir James Dewar. Walker, a colorful figure who walked on sturdy legs bowed by 23 years in the saddle and talked with the twang of the Wyoming cowhand, was a world rover with practically no education but with the assets of a steel-trap mind and a large supply of vision.

Born in a hillside shack near Racine, Wis., on March 14, 1867, son of dirt farmer Enoch and Eliza Shaw Walker, William Baker Walker's experience and knowledge of business had been picked up the hard way. At the age of 16 he moved to Wyoming and became a cowboy. Later he took to buying horses and swapping them. Horse trading around the turn of the century was a rough and tough vocation that separated the men from the boys. From this traffic in horseflesh, he had turned his talents to cattle dealing, then real estate, converting himself from a hired hand cowpuncher to a man of parts. Now he listened intently to Burger's bottle story, his prairie-gray eyes gleaming.

Although he was a short man and unprepossessing physically with his almost stumpy, bowed legs, his large hands, head and feet, Walker had an unusual vocabulary, a voice as commanding of attention as a kettledrum, and a manner that demanded immediate respect. When he got hold of an idea, his friends said "he worried it like a hound dog with a shin bone."

Before they left their after-dinner brandy that night excowpoke Walker

had mentally removed the swaddling clothes from the Dewar infant and dressed the glass bottle in shock-absorbing pads and a casing of metal. Reinhold Burger, by now almost jumping with the excitement Walker's enthusiasm and imagination stoked up, agreed to help him secure patent rights and skilled German labor.

"This bottle," Walker exulted, "can be chock full of magic! Maybe nature doesn't like a vacuum, but folks will take to it like a calf to its ma."

Moving as quickly and as purposefully as if he were roping one of his white-faced steers, Walker tied up the patent rights and he and Burger soon started manufacturing the bottles in small quantities in Germany and exporting them to America. Walker himself peddled quite a few in the United States in 1905, preaching perfect craftsmanship of the German glassworkers. His psychology was sound, his salesmanship superb. The few bottles they had been able to manufacture sold; those people who used the newfangled flask were impressed and told others. That was enough for Walker. He moved his German plant, lock, stock and employees, to a small building on Washington and Water Streets in Brooklyn, used his twangy tongue and forceful personality to raise capital, and early in 1907 the American Thermos Bottle Company was formed. He brought in two silent and mysterious partners, men named Morrison and Banning, but apparently they had little to do with the running of the company.

Almost overnight the impetus of the unusual product and the momentum of a creative mind like Walker's carried the Thermos into hands that would make it famous.

Hands like those of Sir Hubert Wilkins and Lincoln Ellsworth took the Thermos under the sea in their attempts to reach the Arctic by submarine, and those of Robert E. Peary carried it to the North Pole. All three made big talk for the press about the virtues of "the bottle of comfort" as Peary called it.

Probably the first to bring this public testimonial type of selling into advertising and business, Walker personally followed up every newsworthy lead, even managed the tricky task of placing his American Thermos aboard the Count Zeppelin line of airships, getting a fat publicity plum in many newspapers: "The German air service supplies its passengers with hot food and drink in the American Thermos one mile above the face of the earth."

Walker was also one of the first businessmen to realize that the employee is more important than the product. In his zeal to keep his German workers happy, he spent hours in delicatessens searching out the best knockwurst, the finest barreled sauerkraut, the best lagers, even had a special German bread shipped in because one of his best men was homesick for the taste of it.

But even with happy employees and the big publicity push from the famous, at first production had been as low as 150 bottles a day, with shipment orders rarely exceeding six bottles. Ingenuity was needed again, and Walker supplied it. The first big order of 100 came from the United Cigar Stores, when he suggested that the vacuum bottles be used as coupon premiums. A short time after that his testimonial type of selling began to take hold, and in 1907 Mr. Walker's magic bottle won the Grand Prize at the International Hunting and Fishing Exhibition in Antwerp, took covered gold medals in other international exhibitions in Paris, Madrid, and Berlin. In 1909 the Thermos copped the Grand Prize at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition.

Shortly after all this publicity, the Western Wholesale Drug Company purchased \$50,000 worth of Wyoming Bill Walker's bottles, and in his usual "tell the people" tradition he had huge placards tacked on the railroad freight car that the bottles were being shipped in: "\$50,000 carload of Thermos bottles," the signs read. "Thermos products, keeps hot, keeps cold." People in every village and town that the slow freight train puffed through stood and gaped at Mr. Walker's big black words.

His genius for promotion shot sales up to a quarter of a million dollars in 1910, and production outgrew the Brooklyn plant and the capacity of his German crew. On-the-job trainees (be-



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

lieved to be another Walker first) earned while they learned. And the operation moved to a loft building on 17th Street in Manhattan. It remained there until 1912 when demand for the product forced the third and last move. This time Walker chose carefully, looking for a location where good shipping and power facilities were available and his business would have room to expand. He found it on the east bank of the Thames River in Norwich, Conn.

Before moving his plant Walker again displayed remarkable acumen by advising town officials that he wanted to bring his bottle business there, but that he wasn't prepared to pay the \$78,000 needed to erect a plant. He suggested that the people of Norwich be told of the problem and of the prestige and money-in-the-pocket advantages the American Thermos Bottle Company would bring to town.

"It's like investing in yourself," he told the group of selectmen. "If everyone in town puts up, say \$25, we can raise that plant in a jiffy and give jobs to plenty of yore people."

People who knew Walker said that when he started talking in that slow drawl, it was something akin to vocal hypnotism; but whether the town really fell under his spell or not, it did unanimously decide to found the Norwich Industrial Improvement Corporation and sell shares in the town's success. Shares went for Walker's suggested price of \$25, and although not everybody in Norwich reached into his pocket, enough did to raise the necessary \$78,000 and the Thermos Company made its move.

While waiting for the new building to be completed, Walker, as he said, never a man to "stand around and watch the cattle roll their eyes," established a training school for workers in Norwich. When the plant was ready, so was he. The newly trained personnel combined with the old standbys, began turning out 1,500 bottles a day. Quite a production back in those days. Aware that he soon would have competition on this new and spectacular business trail he was blazing, Walker then set about establishing a worldwide dealership, envisioned an early sale of Thermos brand bottles by at least 50,000 dealers.

Years ahead of his time businesswise, Walker felt that the future of his company lay in distribution. Now that he had hurdled the major hazard of worldwide promotion with limited resources—actually making the name Thermos a household word and a permanent addition to the English language—he began building a diversified line to intrigue both dealers and customers, which included lunch boxes, carafes, coffeepots, decanters, jars, flasks, humidors, lunch

sets, and tire cases or "motor restaurants." Cases were available in the flashy but elegant morocco, pigskin, patent, and cowhide leathers.

The so-called luxury trade flocked to buy the now stylish Thermos bottles, jugs, and pitchers, but Walker, dissatisfied even though he now had expanded his market to include North and South America and most of the United States possessions overseas, suddenly began a different kind of selling campaign. Like Henry Ford and a handful of other early business geniuses, he began concentrating on marketing his product with plain, everyday people.

"Instead of hammerin' on this as a fancy feedaddle for the carriage trade, the huntsman, the yachtsman, the sportsman and automobilist," Walker said to his associates in one of his many business lectures, "our bottle must be put in the hands of every American. It belongs to the people." He decided that the quart-size bottle that had sold for \$12 now would be manufactured to retail for \$2, with a quarter-million-dollar advertising campaign to push it along. Big doings back in 1912.

He retooled his plant, pushed weekly production up to 25,000 bottles by utilizing mass production, low unit cost and mass consumption. It looked like the American Dream in perfect action.

Then three other companies, impressed with the strides Thermos was making, went into the vacuum bottle business. But they made a mistake that Walker never committed. Inferior workmanship and material defeated them from the beginning. Momentum of an early start and the big push from Walker's pioneering in publicity and testimonial types of advertising and selling made it almost an impossibility for anyone else really to crack the vacuum bottle market in a big way.

Walker was never satisfied with what he called "a maverick mule stand-still" market and he initiated selling maneuvers that had his competition gibbering. He sent free Thermos bottles to Hollywood stars like Douglas Fairbanks and published photos of him standing on a movie set with the famous silver bottle nestled in his arms. In those days anything Fairbanks did the youth of America aped. This psychology opened an entirely new market for the bottle. Walker then made a contract with the Government to supply vacuum bottles to troops in World War I, had another plant erected, in Huntington, W. Va., to manufacture the glass pistons or shells that were then shipped to Norwich for processing and assembly in metal cases. He outthought his competitors at every turn, and exhibited perfect control of both market and product. Something few of today's business geniuses can match.

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Then late in 1922, after a full life of pile-driving business activity, Walker was confined to his bed for five weeks with a serious illness. Years of pushing himself 16 to 18 hours a day had finally caught up with him, and his heart weakened. He died at home in New London, Conn., on the evening of December 29, leaving his wife and three sons.

But Walker had planned well, and the business he had built from nothing continued to step ahead without a falter. The slogan his employees had hung over the door of the factory, "Thermos is a good place to work," was exemplified during the bank crisis of 1933 when President Roosevelt ordered all banks closed. Thermos workers were paid with certificates printed by the company in denominations of one, two, and five dollars. Such was the Thermos name that these certificates were honored by local merchants without a single dissenting murmur. Later they were redeemed by the company, but at that frantic moment in history no one knew what the future held.

Three men, Otis Glazebrook, E. W. Edwards, and currently Aurin E. Payson, have occupied the presidency of the company since Walker's death; they have followed through with the founder's feelings about employees. Few businesses can match the varied benefits

Thermos offers its people: A formal retirement plan, providing a pension after age 65, with the company doubling the amount contributed by the worker; free life insurance and hospitalization; a generously rewarding employee suggestions plan; job evaluation where personal capabilities are matched with job requirements; top wage scales; and "hob nob" picnics where executives and factory employees get together for fun and frolic. All these add up to happy, efficient, and effective working conditions which are reflected in a superior product—still leading the vacuum container field after 49 years.

Today Walker's Thermos, which is still considered one of America's most ingenious products, has such a variety of uses that its versatility would even make the imaginative founder blink his eyes. The bottles are used in various types of measuring instruments, including those that measure electric power and the "rate of climb meter" found on airplanes. They have been employed in the detection of oil deposits in the Gulf of Mexico. Huge Thermoses are used to store freshly caught fish on commercial fishing craft; educational and industrial laboratories utilize the bottle to maintain a cold junction in thermocouple measurements and for experiments in calorimetry. Used in ambulances for

the preservation of blood plasma, for the transportation of insulin, serum, human eyes, and bones, the Thermos is being adapted for unusual jobs every day.

But perhaps the real story of the fabulous bottle lies in the fact that it has made the lives of millions of people a little happier, a little more comfortable. Apropos of this, the writer was shopping in The Village Hardware Store in New Milford, Conn., when an elderly man in overalls came in and asked for a quart Thermos bottle.

The clerk handed him a beautiful red bottle, and the man held it in big, work-worn hands, turning it over carefully looking for a name. "This isn't a Thermos," he finally said.

"No, sir, it isn't," the clerk said, "but it's just as good."

"Not for me it isn't," the man in the overalls said. "I've been using a Thermos for 35 years. And I ain't about to change now." And he stomped out.

The clerk looked at me and shrugged his shoulders. "Happens all the time," he said. "If it hasn't got the Thermos name on it, most people won't believe it's a vacuum bottle."

William Baker Walker's genie continues to work. He put a business in a bottle and it is still there.

THE END

OUR BIGGEST INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 17)

motive dollar also reach far beyond the immediate confines of the auto industry. On top of the direct economic influences on the workers, their families, and the communities in which they live, can be pyramided such indirect influences as the four billion dollars a year paid out in car insurance premiums and the millions paid as interest on the 12 billion dollars of auto loans extended by finance companies and banks each year.

Dependent on the automotive dollar too are the owners (and their employees) of parking lots, motels, hotels, drive-in movies, roadside restaurants, trailer courts, golf ranges, souvenir manufacturing plants, ski slopes, beach concessions, and amusement parks. Vacationing motorists are largely responsible for America's 10-billion-dollar resort industry. According to a recent travel market survey, more than 85 percent of us who own cars use them for our vacation trips that cover, on the average, 1,018 miles.

Car travel also means roads, better and better roads, and modern roads cost money. Total tab for our new toll roads, both existing and now abuilding, has been put at well above eight billion dollars. Add to that figure the 36 billion dollars that the Federal Government and the States have earmarked (on

a 90-10 basis) for the construction of the new 41,000-mile network of interstate superhighways and you come up with 44 billion dollars in road money that will have been spent by 1970.

New roads mean many things. They mean employment for skilled road workers and ordinary laborers. They mean the use of large and costly roadbuilding equipment. And they mean the purchase of millions of tons of materials. According to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the first impact of the new Federal highway program alone will boost the demand for such materials as sand, gravel, cement, steel, asphalt, tar, lumber, etc., by about 20 percent in 1957 to hit a record high of something just under three billion dollars. By the same token, the manufacturers of roadbuilding machines expect that their 1957 business will top 1956 by at least 200 million dollars.

As for labor, particularly skilled road workers, the demand, initially at least, may well outdistance the supply. At the moment there just aren't enough roadbuilding-machine operators to meet the expected needs. As a result jobs for engineers and construction workers will be plentiful.

Over the next 15 years the new roadbuilding program, on the average, will add approximately three billion dollars

to the annual national income. True, these are not direct automotive dollars that come from the purchases of new cars, but they are dollars that will be spent to meet a need created by the modern automobile with its increased speed and horsepower.

Look where you may, and you will find it hard to point your finger at many businesses that aren't in some way dependent—even though remotely—on the automotive dollar, or on dollars made possible by the automotive dollar. According to the figure boys who work up statistics (and in this case even they got a slice of some automotive dollars), there are roughly 702,000 separate business firms in the U. S. A. that look in one way or another to the automobile for at least a part of their income and profits. This means that just about one out of every six businesses probably wouldn't be in business at all if it weren't for the automobiles and the people who ride in them.

To translate that down to a more personal basis, the betting is better than one to seven that some of the dollars you hope to be carrying around in your pockets during 1957 will come directly or indirectly from the sale of new cars to millions of Americans—possibly including yourself.

THE END

"Sound off!"

(Continued from page 4)

economics, to spend much time gunning for the almost non-existent small game in the fields of his father's highly productive farm lands! The responsibility is that of the Federal Government. Under the Constitution the National Government is charged with the maintenance of the National Defense. In the absence of Universal Military Training some other effective program must be set up! Military small arms must be made readily available to American young men and the use of the same taught them under competent training and leadership. Honors, prizes and rewards, and other devices of good salesmanship must be resorted to in an effort to win the interest, as well as the patriotism, of young men.

Jerry A. Harn
Claremont, Calif.

HAWAIIAN RECORD

Sir: I have just finished Victor Riesel's article "Revolution in the Sun" in the October issue. He has facts that cannot be discounted. However, he mentions a possibility of "revolution, upheaval by polyglot peoples thrown upon the isles over the generations by everything that floats, from slender canoes to hulking, barnacled freighters . . ." We are proud of our people. No more loyal people exist under the American flag than these same people described as "polyglot." Their record in all wars fought since annexation in 1898 contains no blemish. Hawaii's casualties in the Korean War were three times the national average. Hawaii, in World War II, supplied two of America's great military organizations, the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, both composed exclusively of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Japanese, Chinese and Korean culture is thousands of years old. Polyglot? The statement is made that there are 90,000 eligible voters in the Territory. There are almost twice that many. 159,865 people are registered for the primary election, Saturday, October 6th, and this figure will be increased by at least 10,000 before the general election in November. Ninety percent of these people will vote. Can the States match that figure?

Farrant L. Turner
Secretary of Hawaii
Honolulu, T. H.

KEEP ASKING

Sir: I recall a writeup in the *Sunflower Legionnaire* about excuses given by

vets who say they cannot afford to join The American Legion. When I paid my dues today it was only for my twelfth year and I am very sorry it was not for many more. You see, about 1929 I was asked to join but found excuses myself. Then after a few years I wanted to join up but I waited a good many years and no one asked me any more. I got up enough courage to go to my Post and ask to join. Sometimes it has been a real strain to find ways to pay my dues but it is worth it since it is great to be an American Legionnaire. So, fellows, if a vet says no once or a dozen times to your invitation to join, never give up. The next time he may say yes. Remember, they need The American Legion as much as The American Legion needs them.

Lawrence Hensley
Lyons, Kans.

THE RUB

Sir: In your recent article "The Mirror of America" Robert C. Alexander subtly infers that the 1924 Quota Legislation was based on the 1920 census. It was based on the 1890 census. "There's the rub." **Thomas E. Cara**
San Francisco

▼ The author replies: "Mr. Cara is only partially correct. The Immigration Act of 1924 provided for the computation of quotas upon the basis of the 1890 census, to supersede the first quotas which, under the Act of 1921, were computed upon the basis of the census of 1910. However, the 1924 Act also provided that the new quotas should be effective only until the national origins quotas could be computed under the census of 1920, which was the last census then available to Congress. The national origins quotas were put into effect in 1929, superseding at that time the quotas based on the census of 1890." **Editors**

REAL EYE-OPENER

Sir: Please permit me to add another word to the subject of education. To the earnest, as well as to the scoffers, I'd like to suggest the reading of an excellent book on this most important issue. It is a real eye-opener. The title of it is *The Diminished Mind*, by Mortimer Smith. The book purports to be and truly is "a study of planned mediocrity." Mr. Smith's writing is marked by wry humor but his book is essentially a serious indictment of public education—and, incidentally, a plea to those who believe in the public schools to work for the restoration of genuine educational values.

Joanne Martin
New York City

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HAND-SCREENED INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS now. \$1.25 box of twelve. Robert Morgan, Post 701, Mesquakie Indian Settlement, Tama, Iowa.

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LOANS BY MAIL

BORROW \$50 to \$500. Employed men and women over 25, eligible. Confidential—no co-signers—no inquiries of employers or friends. Repay in monthly payments to fit your income. Supervised by State of Nebraska. Loan application sent free in plain envelope. Give occupation. American Loan Plan, City National Bldg., Dept. AC 12, Omaha, Nebraska.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FREE BOOK. Grow Mushrooms. Guaranteed Market. MUSHROOMS, Dept. 204, 2954 Admiral Way, Seattle, Washington.

OLD MONEY WANTED

Pay \$2,000.00—1894 S Dime. Certain—Quarters \$1,000.00. Indian-head Cents—\$80.00. 1921 Canadian 50c—\$200.00. Others \$10.00—\$5,000.00. Complete illustrated Guarantee Buying—Selling Catalogue. Send \$1.00. Worthycoin Corporation K 282 C, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

SALESMEN WANTED

Will you wear new suits and topcoats without one penny cost and agree to show them to friends? You can make up to \$30.00 in a day even in spare time, without canvassing. Pioneer Tailoring Co., Congress & Throop Sts., Dept. B-1225, Chicago 7, Illinois.

BIG Money-making opportunity. Exclusive line work uniforms. Jackets, pants, shirts, coveralls. Advertising embroidered. Every business prospect. Outfit FREE. Master Co., 461 Water, Ligonier, Indiana.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY—Cash commissions. Easy to sell AOVERTISING BOOK MATCHES. UNION LABEL. Full or part time. Powerhouse selling kit free. Superior Match, Dept. J-1256, 7530 Greenwood, Chicago 19.

\$1,000.00 a month for making dramatic 3 second demonstration of amazing lightweight Presto Fire Extinguisher. New chemical used by Airforce snuffs out fires instantly. Only \$4.95. Terrific commissions. Millions want it. Free Kit. MERLITE, 114 E. 32nd, Dept. X-63P, New York 16.

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It's Tough

*The diamond is the hardest thing
Under the sun.
But I know something even harder—
Getting one.*

— HAROLD HELFER

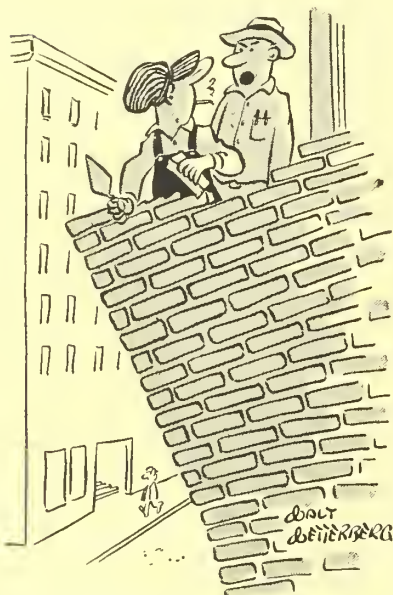
A Mere Trifle

A motion picture actress recently went to New York on a trip, and while she was there she visited the establishment of a famous dress designer. The designer showed the lovely actress all of the spectacular things in her collection, including a \$40,000 sable coat.

"I have a mink coat, new last year," said the actress.

"Mink," sneered the designer, "is for football games!"

— DAN BENNETT



"I'd like another peep at that union card of yours!"

Frozen Love Nest

*The Eskimo couple got married
And moved to their little igloo,
And now they are blissfully happy
In their icicle built for two!*

— F. G. KERNAN

Higher Stakes

*A smart girl is one who forgets Tom,
Dick, and Harry and goes for Jack.*

— AL SPONG

Right, At That

Throughout the semester, the young male teacher's sarcasm and superior attitude had been getting more and more under the skin of his pupils. He seemed to feel that even the most pertinent questions were impertinent, and his specialty was the withering retort.

It was while he was giving a lecture on phonetics, pointing out the various rules for determining the correct pronunciation of a word from its spelling, that one boy

raised his hand and asked, "Mr. Paisley, can we try that out on a word I found in a book last night?"

"Certainly," agreed the teacher. "Just spell it."

"C-H-O" said the boy, "uh . . . P-H-O . . . uh . . . U-S-E."

"How stupid can you get!" snapped the teacher. "There's no such word in the English language!"

"There isn't?" asked the boy, dumb-founded. "Then how do *you* spell 'chop-house'?"

— HAL CHADWICK

Not Enough To Go Around

*My charcoal-gray waistcoat's too tight and
too small*

*To fit me; and so, when I roam
I leave it behind—it is what you might call
'My Little Gray Vest in the Home'*

— HOWARD WINLEY

The Real Estate Game

"Yessir! A house in Hacienda Manor! Nothing like owning your home! And this is the time to buy. It's a booming market; prices are definitely going higher. And you couldn't ask for anything better than Hacienda Manor. Settled neighborhood with established neighbors, transportation facilities, good shopping center, a brandnew school, right by a park and a swimming pool. And you take a ten-year-old house—man, that's an investment! Everything that's going wrong has already happened; you know what you're getting for your money.

Now, if you'll just let me pick you up this afternoon, I can show you —

"What? What's that? Oh, you *own* a house in Hacienda Manor. You want to sell it.

"Yessir! Selling houses is our business! Of course, the market is a bit soft right now. People are looking at all the rental property and thinking it may be cheaper to rent. Not tied down that way. And you take an old neighborhood like that, people are afraid the old settlers will move to these new subdivisions and a lot of riffraff will come in. Also, you've got a bus running right past the house; people don't like the noise and smell. Many will be afraid the neighborhood's going commercial with that big shopping center so close there. That Hacienda School is another difficulty; people want an old, established school with experienced teachers. And that Hacienda Park swimming pool and playground is bound to be noisy; won't appeal to the older set, those with ready cash. But the worst thing is the age of your house. With financing on new houses the way it is, a man can hardly afford to buy an old one, particularly that ten-year-old stuff. The materials were substitute, the lumber unseasoned, and the architecture is definitely dated. Besides, take a house that age and you just don't know what's going to wear out next. You can't tell what you're getting for your money. Yessir, we can list it, but I wouldn't put my asking price too high."

— FRANCIS L. FUGATE

Sad to Say

*Some people treat our war heroes like
Christmas trees, first they decorate them and
then they want to throw them away.*

— JACK HERBERT

Watch and Weight

*Though her friends may be kidding, her
mirror won't lie,
And those bulges are hard to ignore,
As she comes to the day when she's forced
to admit*

That she's not her old sylph any more.

— STEPHEN SCHLITZER



"The television man said he'd do his best to have it fixed by tomorrow."



How to feel rich—at the low Ford price!

The new kind of Ford is strawberries and cream; it's having a butler and a maid; it's the smell of coffee on a fresh morning.

It's also an automobile—the most for your money. The new kind of Ford has the Silver Anniversary V-8 with up to 245 horsepower or, for super economy, Ford's Mileage Maker Six.

Every nut and bolt is new in the new kind of Ford. Each inch is new engineering; each pound has been freshly designed to get more weight lower to the road, on a new deep-cradle frame. Each pound rides easy.

It's the elegant quality in places you'll never see that makes the "Inner Ford" so very important to you. For example: bodies are heavily insulated to keep out cold and noise; the doors close almost by themselves, with the smooth precision of a bank vault. Remember—even millionaires can only ride in one Ford at a time. No one can have any more fun in a Ford than you can.

There's a new kind of fun

in the new kind of Ford for '57



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